The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Progress of the Internal Revenue and Tariff Bills.

Schurz's Speeches Franked by Democrats to New-Hampshire.

A Painful Reminiscence Recalled to the Senator's Mind.

A New System to Take the Place of General-Order Business.

Apprehension of Trouble from Mr. Colyer's Apaches.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Revenue and Tariff—Mr. Schurz Openly Taken Up by the Democrats—The Chicago Committee—A German Editor Intimates Rawhide to Schurz—Land Frauds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Ways and Means Committee have resolved that they will not report the bill to reduce internal revenue taxes until they have also completed the bill to reduce the tariff. This is done in order to prevent the swamping of the Tax bill with tariff amendments, which is sure to follow if the former is reported first. The Committee are pushing matters with the utmost expedition.

GONE OVER TO THE ENEMY.

CARL SCHURZ has gone over to Copperhead embrace, "hook, line and sinker." He is now regarded on all hands as a deserter. His last three speeches have been printed in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages. Yesterday subscription lists were circulated, and the Democrats subscribed largely, some taking 500 copies each, but not a Republican would touch the traitor's productions. Perhaps it will interest Mr. GREELEY and the sneaks who spy out Congressmen's private business for him to know that these documents are folded at the Government expense, and like the *Tribune*, sent into New-Hampshire to defeat the Republican ticket. This is all done, of course, with Mr. SCHURZ's full consent, and it is believed also at his direct wish. A dispatch comes back here from New-Hampshire that one R. B. CARPENTER, of South Carolina, is stumping that State for the Copperhead ticket as a Conservative Republican who is opposed to President GRANT's renomination. CARPENTER's course is a flagrant case of false pretences. He is not a Republican and has no relations to the party. He was the Democratic Reform candidate for Governor in 1870, and was beaten by 34,000 majority, notwithstanding he had the vote of every Kuklux in the State and all the Democrats save those who declined to vote for a carpet-bagger of his calibre. He got no Republican votes and has no business to represent himself as such.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Chicago Committee now here is composed of Hon. W. B. Ogden, Hon. J. Young Scammon, Gov. Bross, Potter Palmer, Perkins Bass, Chauncey T. Bowen and Messrs. Fisher and Armour. They will appear before the Senate Finance Committee to-morrow, in advocacy of the Chicago Relief bill. The appearance of this Committee has somewhat improved its chances, and Gen. LOGAN is very active in its behalf, though its final passage is by no means assured. The Committee were handsomely entertained on Friday evening by their much-respected fellow-townsman, THOMAS B. BRYAN, Esq., at his Winter residence in this city, on which occasion there were present the President, Vice-President and about 200 other prominent guests.

AN INDIGNANT GERMAN AFTER SCHURZ.

Col. RASTER, editor of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, has been heard from in response to the assertion of Senator SCHURZ that "he lies." He says it is about 1,000 miles from Chicago to Washington, or otherwise Mr. SCHURZ might feel applied to his cheek what he felt on a former occasion from the hands of the Netherland's Consul at Madrid. Here is another chance for SCHURZ to boast that his "courage will not quail."

REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The National Republican Committee have established head-quarters in Washington at No. 1,320 F-street, a few doors east of the TIMES BUREAU. All communications should be addressed to Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary in charge.

THE FRENCH ARMS SALES.

Mr. SQUIRES, the agent of Messrs. E. REMINGTON & SONS, is conveniently here for the investigation, and when the Senate get ready to order it, he will have a budget of facts and correspondence to unfold which will throw much light upon the sales of arms, though they are not likely to give much comfort to SCHURZ, CHAMBRUN & CO. Senator CARPENTER is confined to his bed today by a severe sprain of the ankle received last night, and probably may not be able to engage in the Senate debate on the sales of arms. Mr. NYE has the floor at 1 o'clock to-morrow, and Mr. EDMUNDS and Mr. SUMNER are both prepared to speak. Mr. SUMNER is waiting to close the debate, and intends not to speak till all the speeches on the other side have been concluded, when he will claim the privilege, as plaintiff in the prosecution of the Administration, to plead once more for his indictment, which, having failed to withdraw, he is now fully committed to, and will make the attempt to justify and sustain. The debate may perhaps consume nearly the whole of this week, to the shameful delay of the public business.

LAND FRAUDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, through the Secretary of the Interior, is asking Congress for legislation which, in view of the facts, it is most surprising had not been sought and enacted years ago. Often land officers and Surveyors-General become acquainted with the character of the public lands offered for sale in their localities long before those desiring to make bona fide entries can find it out. Those officers have been in the habit, in some instances, of making use of such information, gained through their official positions, by selecting especially valuable tracts of lands, and entering them in the names of their friends and relatives, in some instances in the names of their wives and children, for the purpose of speculating upon them for their own advantage. In one case a receiver is known to have entered, in this way, over a hundred thousand acres of choice lands. When actual settlers come to make their selections they find the lands they want taken up, and they have to pay two or three times the original price to secure them. A bill has been prepared to prevent these practices, and another one has been drawn to provide for the employment of special agents to prevent frauds in the Land Office. There are men who make a practice of pre-empting land under the Homestead law for the purpose of employing the time which passes between the pre-emption and the final consummation of the transfer of the land in cutting off the timber. These and other frauds upon the Government can best be prevented by the employment of a few confidential agents.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

The investigation of the letting of contracts for postal service by the Post-office Department by the Committee of the House, seems to have failed to prove the charges made by the disappointed bidders, and not only so, but the Committee is finding out that the Department is conducted even better than it supposed. The investigation is not brought to a close yet, but it has not progressed very rapidly on account of the failure of those charging fraud to produce witnesses. There is a standing challenge out for anybody who can give evidence against the Department, to appear and be sworn. It is well established, on the other side, that the Postmaster-General has obeyed the law as he found it to the letter, and now he is asking for further legislation to remedy defects in the law of which the unscrupulous straw-bidders have taken advantage to cheat the Department and defraud the Treasury.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will to-morrow submit a report regarding the claim of Gen. ABBOTT to be Senator from North Carolina, the majority against and the minority in favor of his admission. Senator CARPENTER, who, with Senator RICE, signed the minority report, will take the necessary action to have the case brought up in discussion on Thursday of this week. Senator THURMAN, it is understood, will lead in the support of the majority report, and the debate will probably last for several days.

A LARGER CLAIM THAN THE "INDIRECT."

Among the papers recently sought to be filed with the American and British Claims Commission is a memorial from Mrs. JANE P. THURSTON, who claims to have made a legal purchase of the United States of America at public auction, at the Capitol of the State of Maine, on Jan. 5, 1870, when and where, by virtue of her right, she sold and purchased the State of Maine. Accompanying the memorial is a pamphlet, entitled: "A new art or principle in law, for settling national questions without war, discovered and disclosed by Mrs. JANE P. THURSTON, proprietor of the United States, to wit: Forfeiture for breach of covenant, or treaty to the party injured."

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

Numerous applications continue to be made to Mr. MORI, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, by ladies who want situations in Japan as clerks, teachers, and assistants in the internal revenue office to be there established. Mr. MORI, having no authority to employ such persons, is much annoyed by the reception of letters and personal calls in that connection.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

A New System to Supersede the "General Order" Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The "General Order," business as it now exists, will be closed out this week. The President has made manifest his desires in this matter in the most positive manner, and it is to be regretted that, after having been unjustly charged with the existence of this system so long, it is not in his power to personally issue the order to put an end to it. It is solely the Collector's business, who is responsible on his bond for all losses to the Government that may accrue from any change that may be made. Therefore, in reforming the business, the views of the Collector and the interests and safety of the revenue must be imperatively consulted. Something else must take the place of the present system, and a new one has been prepared, and the President's determination to put an end to the old will be carried into effect without any unnecessary delay. Secretary BOUTWELL will to-morrow submit to the President the new plan, which has been matured by Collector ARTHUR and himself, for the transaction of the General Order business in the future. As soon as this is approved, which will probably be at once, the new system will be put in operation.

APACHES GROWING RESTIVE.

Mr. Colyer's Proteges Likely to Cause Trouble in the Spring—Precautions Taken by the Government to Pacify and Punish Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Apache Indians on the three reservations set apart in accordance with the recommendations of VINCENT COLYER, after his visit to Arizona last Fall, give some signs of dissatisfaction, and while the Government has no serious apprehension of an outbreak, it has such information that efforts to secure a continuance of peace will be immediately made. The advices that have been received are not sufficiently complete to reveal the whole situation, but it seems to be undoubted that some of these Indians are giving reason for the belief that they intend to leave the reservations to engage in the work of depredation. The principle difficulty in the situation arises from the temper of the people of Arizona and of the United States troops stationed there, both of whom would rather than not that hostilities should be begun. Except with these particular Indians there is no ground of fear of any difficulties during the coming Spring and Summer. There is, on the other hand, evidence of an increase of confidence and good feeling on the part of all the other Indian tribes, and no possible cause of trouble can be foreseen. These Apaches number about five thousand. Peaceful measures will be tried to quiet them, and honestly and thoroughly tried, but if these efforts do not succeed in protecting the people and preventing an Indian war, the punishment that in that event will become necessary the War Department will be fully prepared to inflict. The Interior Department hopes and expects that it will be possible to avert all difficulties without a war, and unless the situation is more serious than its official dispatches indicate, there can be no doubt that peace will be maintained.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Portion of the American Iron-Works at Pittsburg Burned—Loss, $300,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 25.—On Saturday night the American Iron-works, owned by JONES & LAUGHLIN, were partially burned. The upper rolling-mill, with six trains, rolls, spike, bolt and nut factory, pattern-shop, pattern storehouse and foundry, were entirely destroyed. The loss is probably from $200,000 to $300,000, but it is impossible to ascertain, as the machinery is covered with *débris*. The portion destroyed was insured for about $100,000, distributed among about fifteen offices, mostly of foreign companies, no one office losing more than $7,000. The blast-furnace, puddling department, forge, trains, bar, plate and rail mill, were not damaged, neither were the nail factory, cold rolling-mill, machine and blacksmith shop, all of which were at work on Monday morning, and the portion burned will be rebuilt in sixty days. The works were the most extensive in America, and afforded employment to 2,500 hands.

THE ERIE DIRECTORY.

Meeting at Elmira Yesterday Against the Classification Act.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Opera-house in this City last evening, to take into consideration the proposed legislation in regard to the Erie Railroad. His Honor Major Fox presided, with the chief business men of the city as Vice Presidents. Speeches were made by Hon. G. L. SMITH, Hon. J. J. HICKS, Hon. LUCIAS ROBINSON, Hon. E. P. BROOKS, and S. B. TOMLINSON, Esq. Resolutions were unanimously passed protesting against the report of the Classification act, or of any special legislation in relation to the Erie Railway.

Outrage in Los Angeles—A Physician Tarred and Feathered.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 25.

On Tuesday morning a notice appeared posted near the door of the telegraph office written in Spanish, bearing date of Los Angeles, Jan. 22, setting forth in substance that one Dr. VASQUEZ had seduced a young lady belonging to one of our best families, and against the usages of society, the laws of the church and his own religion, had stolen the young lady also; that many fathers of families in council had decided that he should be tarred and feathered, as a warning to all seducers. As the fact became known Tuesday morning that the sentence of the junta had been carried into effect during the preceding night it created quite a sensation. A few months since Dr. J. G. VASQUEZ, from Guadalajara, Mexico, settled in this city as a physician, and was last week married by Justice TRAFFORD to CLAUDINE, daughter of DON AUGUSTIA OLBERA, a young, beautiful, and accomplished daughter of one of the first Spanish families. The marriage was opposed by all the members of the family, and, being performed without the pale of the Catholic Church, of which both parties were members, occasioned some scandal; but all the forms of law were duly observed. An attempt was made on Sunday morning to induce Dr. VASQUEZ to make a journey into the country to see a sick man, but, suspecting a ruse, he declined going. Last evening a team drove up to the Lafayette Hotel, about 7 o'clock, for the Doctor to visit a dying man living near Los Nietos. The Doctor consented to go, and after crossing the river near the first arroyo on the Los Nietos road the team stopped, and was at once surrounded by a party of some twenty armed men. VASQUEZ was then disarmed, his eyes bandaged, stripped of his clothing, and his face and head shaved on one side by knives, and, after being beaten, kicked, bruised and tarred and feathered, he was left naked and blind-folded, with his hands tied behind his back. In this predicament he found his way back to the city about midnight. The affair was managed so secretly that it is doubtful if any legal proceedings will be instituted to arrest the parties or bring them to trial. It has been alleged on the streets that the victim has a wife and family in Mexico, but the rumor lacks any reliable foundation.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Explanation of the Action of the Ohio Republican Meeting—How Mr. Dennison's Name was Presented.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 24.

From a member of the Ohio Legislature, whose statement may be implicitly relied on, we are informed of the precise method by which the Dennison resolution came to be introduced into the meeting at Columbus last week. The State Central Committee held its regular business meeting at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, and after deciding in favor of the third Wednesday in April as the proper day for the State Convention, adjourned to meet again at 7½ in the evening, at which time and place, according to a well-established custom, Republicans from various parts of the State had been invited to meet the Committee for a general talk on the situation. The meeting assembled, Gen. ROBINSON, of the State Central Committee, presiding. As was natural, a large majority of the outsiders were Franklin County men, which gave the meeting very much of the character of a local caucus. After changing the date of the Convention to the 27th of March, in compliance with the opinions of the majority, the meeting was prepared to listen to whoever might wish to speak, and at this moment Gen. SHERWOOD, without previous consultation with a single member of the State Central Committee, sprung the resolution favoring the nomination of Mr. DENNISON for the Vice-Presidency. There was nothing to do but to fight the resolution or adopt it, and as no one cared to take the lead in heading the opposition, the resolution was allowed to pass. Mr. WALKER's resolution, though most heartily received, was equally unexpected, it not being understood by the Committee that it was an occasion for passing resolutions or declaring any party policy. This, then, is the whole story of the Dennison resolution, which has been erroneously accepted in many quarters outside the State as a declaration of the party throughout Ohio in his favor.

MEXICO.

Gen. Diaz's Death Confirmed—Tariff Reforms—Progress of the Revolution.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 25.—A special courier arrived to-night from San Luis Potosi with letters to the 16th inst., confirming the previously reported death of Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, in the mountains of Querretar, on the 12th inst., from dysentery. The followers of DIAZ have proclaimed for HERDO TEJADA or JUZMAN for President. The JUAREZ Government is said to have published a new tariff which abolishes the zona lebra on the frontier. Gen. CORRELIA has 4,000 Government troops, is inside of San Luis Potosi, while Gen. ROCHA has 5,500 men with twenty-four pieces of artillery outside supporting CORRILLEA. Gen. QUERRA with 11,000 revolutionists, is confronting Gens. CORRILLIA and ROCHA. Severe figting has occurred without decisive result, both maintaining their ground.

An Important Concession to Foreign Merchants by Juarez.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from our Consul at the City of Mexico, accompanied by a decree of President JUAREZ, granting to foreign merchandise the right of transit across Mexican territory. The decree covers the right to transfer goods from the frontier Custom-house, near the Mexican coast, to the neighboring ports, and *vice versa*, from the ports of the Republic, near the frontier, to neighboring custom-houses of the frontier, subject to certain restrictions and conditions. Goods entered for transit, regardless of quantity or quality, are to be protected by safe conducts issued by the port or Custom-house where introduced, the owners of the goods to give bonds for the entire amount of the tariff dues, to be paid in case the return conduct shall not be presented at the expiration of the proper term, which is fixed at one day for every three leagues of the road which the goods must take. In order to leave Mexican territory merchandise must follow the route laid down in the safe conduct, and any deviation will be considered a case of smuggling. Foreign goods for simple transit will pay on the issuance of the safe conduct at the port, or frontier Custom-house, five per cent. in coin of the total duties imposed thereon by the existing tariff, which will be the only duty paid to Government for the simple transit, and they shall be exempt from any additional or even municipal duties, whatever may be the locality to which they may be conducted.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

Exposition of the Irvingite Doctrines by Rev. Dr. Andrews.

At the Catholic Apostolic (Irvingite) Church, in Sixteenth-street, last evening, Rev. Dr. W. W. ANDREWS preached on "The Papal, Episcopal and Congregational Systems in Their Relation to the Catholic Church." The preacher took his text from Isaiah: "Our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised Thee, is burned up with fire; and all our pleasant things are laid waste." He said: In all God's works there is the widest adaptation of means to ends; whatever results he desires to attain he appoints the most suitable methods and instruments for his purpose. The Church being the body of Christ, it is reasonable to believe that every ministry which he set in it, and every gift with which he enriched it, are necessary to the full accomplishment of the end for which it exists. Yet we find infinite confusion among Christians as to the right organization of the Church. It is certain that for many centuries there has been no agreement as to how much of the original constitution of the Church should be retained, or as to what should be substituted for that which has been taken away. Rome says that the Papacy is a substitute for the Apostolate; the Greek, that it is to be found in the five Patriarchates; the Anglican, that all Bishops are successors of the Apostles; while the Non-Episcopalian of any sect denies that the apostolic office is to be continued in any form.

If we would try these conflicting claims, our first step must be to ascertain the exact teachings of the New Testament in regard to the Church. When Christ left the earth He left behind him His chosen ministers, whom He called Apostles, to whom He gave the charge and oversight of the whole Church. By them all other and inferior ministers were ordained and guided in the exercise of the several offices. The Apostles were, first, appointed directly by Christ, and not voted in by men; second, they had jurisdiction over the whole Church; third, they were equal among themselves; fourth, they did not take the place and name of their absent Lord, but were simply his elders. But the Roman Catholics claim that Peter was the prince of the Apostles, and the Vicar of Christ. When Jesus appointed the Twelve He gave no special charge to Peter, and when Peter made the confession of his faith that Jesus was the Son of the living God, the Lord spoke of the founding of the Church on that great mystery. It may mean the truth, or the Person of whom the truth is affirmed—that is, of Jesus Himself. Christ is in the highest sense the foundation of His Church, and the words "this rock" may as well refer to Him as the words "a stone" to Peter. There is no instance recorded, after the departure of our Lord, of any supremacy exercised by Peter over the other Apostles. He was, no doubt, the spokesman and foreman—as among jurors—of the Twelve, but he gave no authority to them by ordination, nor did he guide them in their work. The case of Paul is proof decisive against the supremacy of Peter, for Paul was called to be an apostle years after the Lord had left the earth, and when Peter was, according to the claims of Rome, the supreme and infallible head of the Church. Yet Peter did not call him or ordain him to the office, or direct his movements in any way. Peter was not then constituted Christ's Vicar or the Prince of the Apostles. He was simply an apostle, and that is all he calls himself. But did he transfer his apostolic authority to the Bishop of Rome, or attach it to the See of Rome? The New Testament is silent as to this. There is no mention of Peter's being Bishop of Rome, or even being at Rome. Paul writes an epistle there without even mentioning him. But if we admit that he was the Bishop of Rome, he did not and could not transfer his apostolic authority to his successor, for the two offices were fundamentally distinct. The Apostle was a ruler in the Church universal, the Bishop was chief pastor over a local church. It was intended that there should be no head of the Apostles, for our Lord desired that we should feel the incompleteness made by his absence. He only can fill the vacant throne. It must remain vacant till He shall gather His whole Church together and take his place amid it.

Arrival of the Steam-Ship Baltic.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which sailed from Liverpool Feb. 16 and Queenstown Feb. 17, arrived at this port at a late hour last night.

THE POLICE "RING."

Interesting Facts in Possession of the Committee of Seventy.

Wanted, A Legislative Committee—A Searching Investigation Needed—Suspicious Conduct of Kelso and Darling.

The Committee of Seventy are daily accumulating an immense amount of evidence, furnished by citizens interested in securing the just punishment of persons concerned in the Municipal frauds. So busy are they that, as one of the Committee said yesterday, they have not time to notice cases of "petty larceny," as he called thefts of the public money to the extent of $25,000 or $30,000. It is intended to lay the evidence thus collected before a Legislative Committee of Inquiry, who are expected to come from Albany to investigate these frauds when the slow-moving legislators make up their minds to appoint them. Hopes are entertained that this desirable action will be made very soon. There is believed to be now proof enough at hand to insure the arrest or flight from the City of 500 persons who have either robbed or have benefited by the robbery of the City.

POLICE CORRUPTION.

A mass of evidence, including a number of affidavits, showing a shameful state of corruption in the Police Department, has been got together, and more is being received and offered daily. The precise nature of this evidence is kept secret by the Committee, who, acting under the advice of counsel, deem it proper to await the arrival of the expected Committee. Enough is known of the charges to be probably preferred against the Police Department, from other sources than the Committee of Seventy, to give some idea of their enormity. The abuses in the Detective office are known to be of the most flagrant character, and consist of the receiving of bribes, compounding felonies, and permitting every species of crime which the Detective force are paid to ferret out and hunt down. These criminal abuses of public trust are not confined, however, to the Detective office, but grave charges are understood to be ready for presentation against Superintendent KELSO, Justice DOWLING and HANK SMITH, Police Commissioner. WM. H. COOKE, formerly Superintendent of the Bureau of Supplies under TWEED's administration of the Department of Public Works, whose fraudulent accounts recently filled many columns of the TIMES, was a boon companion of KELSO and DOWLING. Night after night this trio might have been seen at the leading theatres, and, if they had been followed after the performance, could have also been seen to enter a house not far from Broadway, in the heart of the City, where COOKE rented luxuriously furnished apartments. Here delightful *petit soupers* at COOKE's expense were served up, the same being enlivened by the presence of ladies from the "Black Crook" ballet troupe of Niblo's Theatre, in which institution COOKE is said to have at one time owned an interest.

The trio and their friends were known among politicians as the Theatre Ring. COOKE, it has been established to a moral certainty, was concerned in the voucher burglary with BAULCH and HAGERTY, now imprisoned in the Tombs for that offense. On the night of the burglary a great part of the vouchers were carried in a carriage to his house and there burned.

SAVED FROM THE FLAMES.

Luckily for the cause of justice, the shrewd dodge of the conspirators to thus get rid of the evidence of the Ring's criminality failed through an accident. KEYSER, the plumber, having been examining some of the vouchers until late in the afternoon on the day of the burglary, finding that many of them were forgeries, hastily thrust them into a drawer, before he had ended the examination to his satisfaction. These vouchers, not being filed by the clerks with the rest, escaped destruction, and left evidence enough to indict the leading members of the Ring; the division of the plunder in the Broadway Bank being traced out through the same vouchers.

DOWLING AND KELSO VERSUS LEDWITH.

Everybody will recollect how Superintendent KELSO, in the expressive language of policemen, "gobbled up" the voucher thieves, how every effort of Justice LEDWITH to secure their appearance before him was baffled, and their final commitment by DOWLING, who refused to allow the burglars to be removed for examination from his Court to LEDWITH's. Significant hints were thrown out at this time of a conspiracy on the part of KELSO and DOWLING to keep the voucher burglars under such espionage as to prevent them from divulging the names of the persons who employed them, though a show of official severity was made toward them.

TWEED, it has been generally understood, incited the burglary, and to save him and their mutual friend COOKE was the object of KELSO and DOWLING in their arrest and commitment of BAULCH and HAGERTY, their tools. These statements were a current topic of conversation during the contest between BRENNAN and DOWLING for the political ascendency in the Sixth Ward previous to and at the last election. BRENNAN's supporters asserted that DOWLING held the "whip hand" over TWEED, who was instrumental in the appointment of Dowling inspectors of election, by means of his custody of the voucher thieves. There is without doubt an abundance of facts tending to prove that KELSO and DOWLING had a suspicious connection with this voucher robbery, which, had it been successful in the complete destruction of the vouchers, would have made it almost impossible to prove the criminality of the persons now indicted.

A number of other charges, it is said, can be preferred against KELSO. One of the most important is an alleged connection with a gambling house kept by "MIKE" MURRAY, commonly known as "Big MURRAY, the Bond Smasher," in whose "game" somebody at Police Head-quarters receives a percentage. This house of MURRAY's is situated in Eighth-street, a few doors east of Broadway, and was fully and exclusively described in the TIMES immediately after its opening. The games of keno, roulette, *rouge et noir*, poker and faro were played in the house at that time, and the establishment is still conducted prosperously, notwithstanding attention has been called to it repeatedly in the TIMES, other journals seconding its efforts to close the gaming den so dangerous to the young men of the community.

It is also alleged that money has been received at Police Head-quarters from persons engaged in the policy business, and that they are allowed immunity in return for such payments. A number of charges, including the escape from arrest of notorious thieves and even highway robbers, on the division of "swag," or payment of money at Police Head-quarters, can be proven, it its alleged, whenever the Legislative Committee are ready to hold their meeting for inquiry into official frauds and abuses.

Dr. Salem Town and Hon. Salem Towne.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, Feb. 24.

DR. SALEM TOWN and HON. SALEM TOWNE were two different persons. Some of our contemporaries have been misled by the similarity of these names, when mentioning the recent death of Hon. SALEM TOWNE, of Charlton. This gentleman, though for many years a teacher, was not, we believe, an author. SALEM TOWN, LL. D., of spelling-book fame, was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1779, and died in 1864 while on a visit to Greencastle, Ind. He was for forty years a teacher in New-York. He published, besides a work on Masonry, an analysis of the derivation of words; a grammar-school reader, and four other readers; a speller and definer, and a revised edition of the same; a chart of elementary sounds; and with NELSON HOLBROOK, M. A., prepared the series of progressive readers. His school-books have had a great sale, and some of them are largely used at the present time.

It was Hon. SALEM TOWNE of whom the followidg anecdote is related. While in the Massachusetts Senate, the late JOSIAH QUINCY, being interested in a measure then pending, approached Mr. TOWNE and spent a long time in explaining the matter in his own light, and urging him to vote a certain way. When the ballot was taken, Mr. TOWNE voted against Mr. QUINCY, who was thereupon led to say, in his disappointment, that he should not call him SALEM TOWNE any more, but Marblehead. It was a very good joke for Mr. QUINCY, but as showing Mr. TOWNE's independence, it might be considered in the light of a compliment.

Queens County Supervisors.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met at the Town-hall, Jamaica, on Saturday. All the members were present. The bill of Prof. DRAPER, of $500, for analyzing the stomach of JOSEPH FOWLER, of Hempstead, deceased, was ordered paid; also, a bill of $60 01 to H. VAIL BAYLISS, of Oyster Bay, for damage done to his sheep by dogs. The uncollected taxes of Newtown, amounting to $43,924 63, were ordered to be included in the tax levy of Long Island City and Newtown for 1872. The Board also passed a resolution asking of the Legislature permission to fund the debt of Newtown, and the warrant for the collection of the Newtown taxes was signed. For the past forty years, the Supervisors of the county have been unable to locate a site suitable for the building of a new Court-house and jail, owing to local jealousies. On Saturday a vote was again taken on the question, and, by 6 to 1, it was decided to build the Court-house at Mineola, at a cost not to exceed $150,000; and Messrs. GRAHAM, LAWRANCE and CORNELIOUS were appointed a committee to secure the necessary legislation. The Board meets at Mineola on Friday next.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The funeral of the late Chief-Justice SPRAGUE takes place at Sacramento to-morrow.

Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz on Saturday.

The Oregon State Convention is to be held in Portland on Wednesday, March 20.

The ship *Yosemite*, from Hong Kong, with a cargo of tea, has arrived at San Francisco.

Vermont complains of the drouth. Wells are drying up, and there is a general scarcity of water.

Mr. DISRAELI will deliver two public addresses in Manchester, England, during the Easter holidays.

The Central Committee of the Spanish Radical Party is seeking to effect a coalition against the new Ministry.

The ice-boat *Qui Vive* won the New-Hamburg Club twenty mile race on Saturday. Time, forty-seven minutes. The wind was light.

The King of Italy has conferred the Order of Savoy upon Prince FREDERIC CHARLES of Prussia.

The Louisville *Daily Ledger* is to be suspended, the stockholders having sunk over $30,000.

Eight freight cars, with their contents, principally dry goods, were burned on the track at East St. Louis early yesterday morning.

After the Thanksgiving ceremonies at St. Paul's, the Prince of WALES will go on a tour of the Italian Lakes, staying abroad two months.

The Bellefonte Mills in Providence, R. I., owned by ANDREW CHAMBERS, were burned Saturday afternoon; loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

ELIZABETH THOMPSON, a colored woman, aged thirty, was murdered at Sacramento, on Friday, and her house burned by the murderer.

There was a heavy gale along the Pacific coast on the 21st and 22d inst. Five lumber vessels were wrecked at Navarro, Mendocino and vicinity. No lives are reported lost.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Friday comes to us bearing visible marks of the recent accident on the Cincinnati and Louisville Short Line Railroad—being burned on the edges.

The Vermont Republican State Committee is to meet in Burlington to-morrow to fix the time and place for the State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention.

The Iowa Republican State Convention is to be held in Des Moines on Wednesday, March 27. It will elect delegates to the National Convention only.

St. Lawrence County maintains her high reputation by the recent town elections, the Board of Supervisors standing thirty-one Republicans and two Democrats.

A fire yesterday morning in Rutland, Vt., destroyed a store, coppersmith shop, bakery, harness shop, and paint shop on Canal-street. Six families resided in the buildings. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

FRANCIS J. HOLTZMAN, while endeavoring to enter a house of ill-fame in Pittsburg, yesterday morning, was fatally stabbed by OWEN PETER CORRY. HOLTZMAN's dying deposition was taken, and CORRY is under arrest.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* goes so far as to express the opinion that the ticket nominated by the Labor Reformers would be a good one for all the opponents of President GRANT to unite upon.

An Omaha paper indignantly denies that the Missouri River Bridge has been completed, and that the Union Pacific Railroad would immediately commence the erection of freight and transfer depots on the east side of the river.

An acre of ground was pulverized by sixteen blasts, containing 700 kegs of powder, which were yesterday exploded simultaneously, in the California Dutch Flat Blue Gravel Mine.

Hon. JOHN J. REDICK, AUGUSTUS KOUNTZ, C. D. BALCOM and Gen. C. H. MEDERICH, from Omaha, are in Washington in the interest of Nebraska, and to oppose the transfer of the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to Council Bluffs.

While the Japanese Embassy were in Salt Lake City, Minister DE LONG received a telegram from Ex-Secretary SEWARD, at Auburn, which read: "I expect you and family and Japanese friends as my guests here." Mr. SEWARD was most hospitably entertained in Japan by the Government officials and Mr. DE LONG.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Their Standard-Bearers in the Next Campaign—Personal Sketches of the Leading Nominees.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 23.

Gen. THOMAS H. BROWNE worthily heads the ticket. He is a man whose character commands respect; whose brilliant talents excite admiration, while his manners give him popularity with all classes of men. He is eminently a man of the people. Born near Paris, in Preble County, Ohio, he came to Indiana, a poor lad, in 1843, and for several years served in the capacity of store boy for a merchant at Winchester, in Randolph County. He was denied the advantages of a collegiate education, and with the exception of a short session in the Winchester Seminary, his education was wholly derived from the common schools. He began the study of the law in the office of Judge WM. A. PEELLE in 1848, was admitted to the Bar the year following, and continued in practice until he was elected to the State Senate in 1862. He bore a distinguished and honorable part in the Legislature of 1863, and was bold and determined in his opposition to the revolutionary and treasonable measures attempted by the Indiana Democracy at that time. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1862, enlisted as a private soldier in the Union Army, was elected Captain of a company, was soon after commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, and in that capacity went to the field. Serving with gallantry and distinction in Missouri and the South-west, he participated in GRIERSON's celebrated cavalry raids, and at the battle of Guntown, Miss., had his horse shot from under him, and received a severe wound in the leg on the 10th day of June, 1864. He was subsequently brevetted Brigadier-General by President LINCOLN, and remained in the service to the close of the war. In 1869 President GRANT appointed him United States Attorney for the Indiana District, which position he has filled with marked ability and success until the present time. His civil and military records are without a stain, and he possesses in full measure all those qualities that will inspire the enthusiastic support of the masses, and give dignity to the high office for which he has been named. Gentlemen Democrats! There is our candidate. Match him, if you can.

Hon. LEONIDAS SEXTON, of Rush County, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is one of the best known and ablest lawyers of Eastern Indiana. He was born, we believe, in the county of which he is still a resident, and is about forty years of age. He has been honored with the representation of his immediate neighbors in the State Legislature, and in the campaign of 1864 was District Elector for the Fourth District, in which capacity he made an earnest and effective canvass of many counties of the State, to the great acceptability of the party. Mr. SEXTON is a man in every way qualified to fill the responsible position to which he will be chosen by the people of the State, and will fall short in no single regard from the performance of every duty which the Lieutenant-Governorship may impose upon him. The office is more important than many are wont to think it, and it may become extremely so at the next meeting of the General Assembly. The Republicans of Indiana have reason to congratulate themselves that they will have one so worthy and so competent as LEONIDAS SEXTON to be the President of the Senate.

Our candidate for Congressman-at-large is too well known to require a word of eulogy or introduction. His name and fame belong to the nation. GODLOVE S. ORTH was born near Lebanon, Penn., April 22, 1817. He came to the Bar in 1839, locating in Indiana. In 1843 and 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, serving six years in all in that body, one year of which he was its President. In 1848 he was a Presidential elector, and was appointed by Gov. MORTON a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the old Eighth District, and was re-elected for three successive terms, serving as a leading member of the House Committee on Foreign Relations. It is not too much to say that Mr. ORTH's influence as a Congressman was second to that of none other, and he left the public service one year ago to the great regret of many very warm friends in various portions of the State and country. The unanimity with which his nomination was seconded by the convention is a flattering evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the Republicans of the State, and an index of the support he will receive at the polls in October. The Indiana Congressional delegation will be strengthened, and its influence for good increased, by the addition of Mr. ORTH as its member in general.

ENGLAND.

Purchase of Railways by the State—The French Exiles—Movements of the Imperial Refugees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has been invited to consider a proposal for the purchase and working of the whole railway system of the country by the State. This idea, which has just been revived by Mr. GRAVES, the shipowner, and one of the members for Liverpool, is not a new one. It has been frequently propounded and discussed, and Mr. GLADSTONE, some years ago, succeeded in getting a prospective act passed (which has now become operative) authorizing the Government to buy up any lines which might be willing to be bought. Practically, however, the act has remained a dead letter to this hour. Mr. GRAVES calculates that if we had adopted the French plan of providing for the reversion of the railways to the State after ninety-nine years, the national debt might have been wiped out by this time out of the profits of the speculation; and he urges that something might still be done in this direction. A saving of twenty-five per cent. might be secured, in the first instance, by unity of management, and if this were allowed to accumulate at three per cent. it would pay off the debt in forty-one and a half years, and even if it yielded only half as much, the advantage would be very considerable. Of course this is a very pretty prospect, but the question is whether the Government and the House of Commons could be trusted with such an enormous amount of patronage and scope for jobbery of all kinds. We have only to turn to the statistics of the railways to see the magnitude of the enterprise. Since 1843 the mileage of the railways has risen from 2,036 to 16,000 miles; the capital from £82,000,000 to £530,000,000 at an average interest of four and a half per cent. for ordinary, and an eighth more for preference stock, and the revenue from five millions to forty-five millions pounds sterling. Although the unity of management which would be secured by the intervention of the State would lead to a saving on expenditure, on the other hand the Government would find itself subjected to great pressure in the House of Commons to make branches and supply missing links in the network of lines without reference to the probability of extensions paying their expenses. The question is a very serious and difficult one, and must be faced. Of late years a great many railway companies have been amalgamated at their own desire, and the process is still going on. Within the last few months several great amalgamations, such as that of the London and North-western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and of the North British and Caledonian, have been projected; and it is quite clear that if vast monopolies, extending over large districts of country, are to be permitted, it can only be under some kind of supervision by the State, both as to the scale of fares and the amount of accommodation provided.

THE FRENCH EXILES.

We have not heard much of the French exiles among us lately, but they have now begun again to attract attention. The Emperor and Empress lead a very quiet retired life at Chislehurst. Now and then they have a small dinner-party, and there is a pretty constant going to and fro of friends and emissaries of all nationalities. Sometimes too they come up to town to make a call or do a little shopping. A day or two ago Her Majesty paid Prince NAPOLEON a long visit, and it is understood that the coldness which has existed between the cousins, or at least between the Empress and the Prince, has been removed. The Empress is going to sell off her fans, and they are now on private view at EMMANUEL's, in Bond-street. The Empress, it seems, rivals Queen ELIZABETH in fans; indeed, Queen Bess had only twenty-seven, while the Empress has nearly fifty, and the modern fans greatly surpass the old ones in beauty and richness. One of the fans, covered with enamel, diamonds and crusted work, in silver and gold, with a picture of "La Fontaine d'Amour," belonged to MARIE ANTOINETTE. Some of the Empress' parasols are included in this collection; one, surmounted by an Imperial crown, in purple enamel and diamonds, and having a handle of LOUIS XVI. work, in jeweled and raised gold and green enamel, is valued at several hundreds of pounds. There is already a great rush after these fantastic works of art, not merely on account of their beauty, but of their personal and historical associations. A good many rogues find the Empress' name a good one to conjure with, and numerous begging letters are in circulation, purporting to come from some member of the Empress' household. The latest trick is an appeal from a Spaniard, who says that shortly before the revolution of the 4th of September Her Majesty intrusted him with a box, filled with jewels and bank-notes, to carry into Spain, and that on crossing the frontier he was arrested by the Spanish Government, but not until he had succeeded in concealing the treasure. He proposes that if a sum of money is sent him by which he could regain his freedom, he could recover the box and share the contents with any person who would send him the remittance he wants. The Empress' Secretary has written to the papers to state that the whole story is an impudent fiction, and that the authors of the letters containing it are awaiting their trial at Madrid. Even though the Empress is selling her fans, there is no reason to suppose that she and her husband are beggared, but the destitution of a number of the people who, having been connected with the Commune, fled from the vengeance of the Versailles Government and are now in London, is said to be appalling, and efforts are being made to provide relief and some employment for them.

F. H. J.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer has moved eastward since Saturday night to the Bay of Fundy. North-west winds with rising barometer, and clear or clearing weather now prevail from Virginia, north and east to Maine. The temperature has fallen decidedly except in Eastern New-England. The highest barometer apparently extends, with clear weather, from Lake Erie to Wisconsin, and southward to Florida. An area of low barometer has probably developed in Kansas, but the midnight reports have not yet been received from stations west of Lake Erie and Georgia.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising with fresh north-west winds on Monday throughout the Middle States, and with brisk winds and clearing weather in New-England, partially cloudy and clear weather prevail during the day from New-Hampshire to Michigan and south-west to Florida, falling barometer and southerly winds extend from the upper lakes to the Missouri, with cloudy and threatening weather from Texas to Dakota, and eastward over the Mississippi Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Monday morning, other than the north-west winds in the Middle and Eastern States.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Fog and misty rain prevailed before 8 A. M. yesterday. During the day it was very mild. In the evening the mercury began to fall, with indication of cold weather. The thermometer registered at 6 A. M., 48°; 11 A. M., 46°; 2 P. M., 57°; 9 P. M., 38°. Barometer, 29.74, 29.71, 29.70, 29.86. Corresponding date last year, 44°, 50°, 55°, 47°.

Daring Street Robbery.

JOHN H. SCHWARTZ, of No. 465 Ninth-avenue, while on his way home about 10 o'clock last night, was waylaid at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue by some unknown men, who knocked him down, brutally beat him, and having robbed him of his watch and chain, and the little money he had about him, fled from the spot and escaped. He can give no description of the highwaymen.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Sudden and Destructive Freshet on the Tay, Scotland.

Everything in the Course of the Flood Swept Away.

Five Shocks of an Earthquake at Leghorn, Italy.

"Henry V." Receiving French Deputations in Antwerp.

The Loochais Surrender Unconditionally to the British Troops.

FLOOD IN SCOTLAND.

The Tay Overflows its Banks—Great Destruction of Property in Dundee.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Dispatches from Dundee give accounts of a widespread and devastating flood in the valley of the Tay. The waters of the Frith and River Tay overflowed their banks last night, and poured into the plains on both sides, sweeping everything before them. The flood extends from Dundee, at the mouth of the Frith, to a point above Perth, on the south side of the River Tay, and the head of navigation. The level country around the latter city is covered with water, and portions of Dundee have been rendered uninhabitable. The railroad between the two cities is washed away in many places, and much of the road-bed must be rebuilt. In Dundee the damage to property is immense. The lower stories of several large warehouses, filled with jute and flax, are flooded, and thousands of bales are destroyed. No estimate can be formed of the losses in the country along the river banks.

ITALY.

Gen. Sherman at Pompeii—Earthquake at Leghorn.

FLORENCE, Feb. 25.—Gen. SHERMAN, Admiral ALDEN, Lieut. GRANT, and a party of American residents and visitors went to Pompeii, yesterday, and had a picnic among the ruins. Special excavations were made to give the visitors an opportunity of witnessing the process and making discoveries. The party returned to Naples at a late hour, much pleased with the excursion. Five distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Leghorn on Saturday night. They caused much alarm, but no damage was done.

HENRY V.

The Excitement in Antwerp Continues—Count of Chambord Still in the City.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—The Count DE CHAMBORD has not quit the city as reported. He has received deputations from several French towns, and others are coming. A meeting of citizens was held last night, at which resolutions were adopted protesting in forcible terms against the sojourn of the Count DE CHAMBORD. The crowds in the streets last night were noisy and tumultuous. The *gendarmes*, who were patrolling the city, charged and dispersed several gatherings. The city is quiet today. Demonstrations were anticipated, but none have been made. The police force on duty has been doubled.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25—Evening.—The Count de CHAMBORD urgently requests his friends to refrain from visiting Antwerp. The city is quiet to-night. There has been no disorder to-day.

Riotous Demonstrations—Thiers Opposed to the Count's Presence in Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25—Midnight.—There were some riotous demonstrations at a late hour to-night. All large assemblages of men were dispersed by the *gendarmes*.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—President THIERS is understood to be decidedly opposed to continued residence of the Count DE CHAMBORD at Antwerp.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The American Counsel—Prospect for Arbitration.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The counsel of the United States before the Geneva Board of Arbitration are engaged in preparing their reply to the case submitted by Great Britain. They think that England will finally consent to arbitration, but that the Gladstone Ministry will be out of power before she reaches that determination again.

INDIA.

Suppression of the Looshai Rebellion—Terms Unconditional Surrender.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Gen. BOURCHIER, commanding the expedition against the Looshais, dated the 20th inst., announces that the tribes have surrendered unconditionally and the country has been subdued. The Ladhoorabs deliver up their arms, give hostages, and agree to pay fines.

Political Prospects in Oregon—Republican State Convention Called.

From the Portland Oregonian, Feb. 2.

The time fixed by the Republican State Committee for holding the State Convention is the 20th March; the place selected is Portland. The Committee thought it desirable to hold the Convention at a comparatively early date, so as to avoid interference with Spring work in the agricultural counties, and to take early measures for a thorough organization of the party throughout the State. Two years ago the average majority against us was less than 500. This year this meagre majority should be overcome. A considerable addition to the voting population of the State has been made during the last two years, and it is believed that a majority of the new comers are Republicans. The Democratic Party will be forced to bear the odium of its profligate legislation of the last session, and will suffer from its indefensible acts. Moreover, under the hopelessness of the national situation for that party and the dilemma of not knowing what to do or what course to take, Democratic discipline is perceptibly relaxing, and there are members of the party in every county who see no necessity of making political effort, since all the objects which they have heretofore striven for are confessedly lost. Under all these circumstances the opportunity presents many favorable aspects for the Republicans, who, assuredly, by a hearty, harmonious and energetic effort, can recover the State.

Deadly Assault Upon a Policeman.

At a late hour last night Patrolman BERNARD TULLY, Nineteenth Precinct, attempted to arrest some men who were engaged in a disturbance in the saloon of LOUIS MILLER, No. 838 First-avenue, when he was set upon by the entire gang of ruffians in the place, his club snatched from him, and he was beaten with this and with cobble-stones in a terrible manner. When the ruffians had entirely disabled him they fled from the room and left him helpless on the floor. He was carried to his Station-house, where he was attended by Dr. SWAN, and it was found that his injuries were of a very serious character. His assailants are known, and officers are in search of them. Patrolman TULLY is known as one of the most efficient patrolmen in the Department, and is the only officer ever awarded the medal recently instituted for meritorious service.

Where are the Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Returning home the other night at about 12 P. M., I walked from Forty-fifth-street to Thirty-fourth-street on Fifth-avenue, without seeing one policeman. May I ask where these precious gems keep themselves at that hour of the night, as they are seldom met with, especially when they are wanted.

Yours, respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1872.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SOUL AND INSTINCT. By MARTYN PAINE, LL. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

As a controversial treatise, based on the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, in accounting for the phenomena of life, creation, force, feeling, instinct, &c., this is undoubtedly the ablest work that has yet appeared. That it is the result of great study and extended research, will be apparent to the most cursory reader, while in the formidable array of clear, logical arguments it presents in defense of Divine Revelation, the student will be given an ample opportunity either to reinforce by exact statements a belief founded upon faith; or, if his mind inclines in the other direction, to study an exposition of the views of the theological school of thought, in its fullest and completest sense. As we have said above, Dr. PAINE'S interpretation of the Mosaic narrative of the creation, the flood, and the miraculous events following is literal; all make-shifts, such as the extension of the "six days" into an indefinite period, or a gradual peopling of the earth by successive creations, he sternly and consistently opposes. He will not acknowledge the need of revealed religion making a concession to science, with the facts that are at present cognizable, and we are bound to admit that much of his reasoning in this respect is undeniably sound and conclusive. The hypothesis of the correlation and conservation of forces, of spontaneous generation, and of evolution, are carefully reviewed, and their weak foundations, and vague theoretic deductions, clearly exposed. We are sorry that where there is so much that is worthy of praise, the commendation should have to be in any way alloyed, but it is necessary to condemn the arrogant and dogmatic spirit in which many parts of the work are written, and the insulting reflections which too often creep in concerning the personal character of those holding different opinions from the author. We do not mean to be irreverent in saying it, but in the former respect the thought was constantly being forced upon us that the cause of Christianity was far more dependent upon Dr. PAINE than upon the Bible.

SALAD FOR THE SOLITARY AND THE SOCIAL. New-York: DE WITT, LENT & CO.

This is a sumptuous reprint in one volume of two popular works. The author may be said to have been steeped in literature from the cradle. Son of a well-known London publisher, he has for many years been superintendent of one department of the Astor Library, and it is quite clear has not thrown his opportunities away. His work is of the same class as the *Curiosities of Literature*, and, although not equal to that monument of research as regards its originality of selection, bears evidence of the same judicious discrimination.

It is emphatically a book to buy; not merely a volume to come and go from the circulating library. There is variety in these Salads to suit every taste. Not fewer than thirty-six ingredients, in the form of chapters, do they contain. Nor has the writer forgotten the enjoinder in SYDNEY SMITH'S receipt—

> "Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
> And half-suspected animate the whole,"

for there is plenty of literary onion in the form of piquancy and pleasantness.

The reader will be inclined to wish some of the chapters expanded. That, for instance, on "Book Craft," deals all too briefly with a fascinating topic. We would suggest that a future edition would be still more palateable, if in the form of two smaller volumes, capable of being very easily carried in the hand. The Salads are admirably adapted for a prize or present, being calculated to incite the youthful mind to "ask for more," in the shape of book-food.

THE ART OF TEACHING SCHOOL. By J. R. SYPHER. Philadelphia: J. M. STODDART & CO.

The method of instructing the young has not improved with the advance of civilization, and thus within the past few years it has been found that the plain practical manner in which our barbarous ancestors of 2,000 years ago taught what little they knew to their children, was and is essentially the best plan. Children are still intellectual savages, and must be taught as such, so that any system which presupposes the existence of active reasoning and generalizing powers in them, has only to be tried to prove its utter failure. The above work is a manual of suggestions for the use of teachers, in which all the simple and several of the higher branches of study are considered, and hints are given as to the best manner of adapting them to the comprehension of the youthful mind. Though in the main the ideas suggested are sound, and worthy of practice, there are some that still retain too many of the old-time fallacies.

THE ABOMINATIONS OF MODERN SOCIETY. By Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE. New-York: ADAMS, VICTOR & CO.

Mr. TALMAGE has certainly selected a startling title for his new book, and the contents may be very fairly judged by it. To say that the work is sensational but faintly describes the high key in which even the most ordinary events of which it treats are placed. A mass of facts taken from the criminal records of this and other cities—necessarily abnormal, because only the most thrilling are selected—are arranged and commented upon as if they were matters of daily occurrence. Undoubtedly wickedness of all kinds is only too prevalent, but we very much doubt whether wild, vehement exaggeration can ever be used successfully as an antidote, still less as a preventive.

MEISTER KARL'S SKETCH-BOOK. By CHARLES G. LELAND, (Hans Breitmann.) Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

This work is the republication of a volume which under the same title twenty years ago met with great and deserved success. The sketches of foreign travel, and of characters partly historical and partly fanciful, of which it consists, were originally written for the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. The treatment exhibits the same light pleasantry that has since won so wide a popularity for the ballads by the same author, and for the same reason will serve to amuse many spare hours.

MINES, MILLS AND FURNACES OF THE PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES. By ROSSITER N. RAYMOND. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO.

To those wishing to obtain officially correct information of the mineral resources of the extreme West, either generally or in detail, the above work offers the best possible medium. The author is the United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, and the many opportunities for obtaining information offered him, have not only been thoroughly utilized, but the results have been presented to the world in a form and style of unusual interest.

WILD MEN AND WILD BEASTS. By Lieut.-Col. GORDON CUMMINGS. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

This work is a highly entertaining account of tiger-shooting, bear-hunting and a variety of other exciting sports, in which Col. GORDON took part during a long stay in India. The book is written in a light, easy manner, and will form a valuable addition to the "Library of Travel, Exploration and Adventure," in connection with which it is published.

Books Received.

—LUCRETIUS *On the Nature of Things*. Translated into English verse by CHARLES F. JOHNSON. New-York: DE WITT C. LENT & CO.

—*Saving Bank Life Insurance*. (With illustrative tables.) By ELIZUR WRIGHT. Boston: WRIGHT & POTTER.

—*A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*. Critical, Doctrinal and Homiletical. By J. P. LANGE, D. D. Translated by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. Vol. IV. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

—*Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag*. By Mrs. LEE HENTZ. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*Unity in Variety*. By GEORGE WARBURTON WELDON. New-York: T. WHITTAKER & CO.

—*Mr. Brown, M. P., in the Highlands*. Reprinted from the London *Daily News*. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

—One of the most interesting accounts of Mormon domestic life that has yet been written is the *Exposé of Polygamy*, by Mrs. T. B. H. STENHOUSE, wife of one of the Mormon Elders, which is already in an advanced state of publication, and will be issued by the American News Company in a few days.

—*Character*. By SAMUEL SMILES. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*The Basic Outline of Universology*. By STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS. New-York: DION THOMAS.

—*Poems*. By J. G. BRINKLE. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

—The letters of Hon. JAMES BROOKS, written in Japan, China and India, descriptive of those places, are soon to be published by APPLETON & CO., under the title of *A Six Months' Run, Up and Down and Around the World*.

—Few artists in water-colors in this country have a higher reputation than Mr. G. A. GILBERT. Among the photographs of his works which have lately been published are two especially noticeable, called "Birds of the Ocean" and "After the Storm," in which the artistic conception is unusually good, and the execution all that could be wished.

AN OLD LANDMARK.

The Old North Dutch Church to Give Place to Commerce—Its Interesting History.

The old North Dutch Church, at the corner of Fulton and William streets, will shortly be among the things of the past. A twenty years' lease of the ground on which it stands will be sold at auction to-morrow.

The old North Dutch Church is, with one exception, the oldest sacred edifice in the City of New-York, and is, perhaps, more closely associated with the by-gone history of the City than any other building in it, whether sacred or secular. For over a century it has stood on its present site, and for many years has been looked upon as a landmark, connecting the busy present with the receding past. The ground on which this church was built was given by Mr. JOHN HARPENDING, a worthy tanner of those days, and the land was at the time of the donation a portion of a large farm which then covered that area, which at the present day may be looked upon as among the busiest of the "busy haunts of men." The ground fronted on what was then known as Cart and Horse-street, while on one side was what was then called Fair, but now Fulton-street, and on the other Ann-street. The corner-stone was laid July 2, 1767, by Mr. JAMES ROOSEVELT, and the work was vigorously prosecuted. A considerable delay was afterward occasioned by a want of funds, and it was not until March, 1769, that the building began to approach completion. The pillars in the interior of the church were erected by the special contribution of individuals, each of whom was permitted to have his initials inscribed on a band under the capital. There are ten of these, but seven only can be distinguished, viz.: John Twicker, John de la Montagne, Stephen Rapayle, John de Peyster, Jr., John Byvanck and Cornelia Walton. A copy of the Harpending arms was ordered to be made and hung over the pulpit, where it now is. On Monday, May 22, 1769, a modest notice in the New-York *Gazette* announced that on the ensuing Thursday the new edifice, erected by the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, would be opened for public worship by Rev. ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE. Accordingly, on that day, May 25, Dr. LAIDLIE preached the dedicatory sermon from the text, "But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him." John, iv., 23.

The building was looked upon in those days as one of singular beauty and grandeur, and was pointed at with pleasure and pride as one of the wonders of Manhattan Island. Even now the walls and deep stone casements of the old edifice seem as if built to defy the decay and shocks of time. The old building figures conspicuously in the history of the Revolutionary struggle. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, many of the Dutch churches were fearfully desecrated while New-York was in the hands of the British. This church was wholly dismantled. Its new and beautiful pulpit was shipped to England, and the pews and woodwork were torn out and used for fuel, of which there was a great scarcity. The building itself was used for all purposes but sacred ones—sometimes for storage, again as a hospital, and oftentimes as a prison. One account says that at a certain period no less than 2,000 persons were crowded within its walls, and history shows that the suffering here from hunger, cold and disease must have equaled, if not exceeded, that which has consigned Libby Prison and Andersonville to infamy.

The two cannons which now stand at either corner of the church inclosure on William-street were fired when the British fleet attacked the City, but no record of the reason why they were put in the place they now occupy is known to exist. One of the cannon is surmounted by a cannon ball which has a singular history. It is said that during the bombardment of New-York by some British vessels, a red-hot ball was thrown opposite the church into Cart Horse-street, in which was a blacksmith-shop. The smith immediately seized the ball with a pair of tongs, and with a sledge-hammer welded it into the mouth of the cannon, where it still remains as a relic of the past struggles of our forefathers.

After the final evacuation of New-York by the British troops in November, 1783, the church was restored by public subscription, and on the 26th of September, 1784, it was formally reopened by a sermon from Dr. LIVINGSTONE. In the year 1786 Rev. Dr. LINN became pastor, and was universally esteemed as being one of the most powerful and eloquent orators that ever graced the pulpit of America. For twenty years this gentleman preached in this church, and there are many persons still living who can distinctly remember the wonderful effect of his eloquence. Two of his greatest sermons were delivered, one in 1800—a eulogy on Gen. WASHINGTON, and the other at the request of the Tammany Society, was considered to have been a powerful appeal, and to have had a marked effect upon the Tammany Society of that day, which is believed to have been slightly different in purpose and organization from the more extensive and notorious Society of the present day. Many other celebrated divines have occupied the pulpit of the North Dutch Church since that time, foremost among whom are the names of Dr. JOHN KNOX, Dr. PASCHAL STRONG, and, of more recent days, Drs. DE WITT and CHAMBERS.

It is a singular fact that although this church was built by the Reformed Dutch Church Society, who at that time preached nearly always in their native language, and is in name, usage and association Dutch, it has never had anything but English preached in it, and was indeed built "for the sole use of the English service." It was in this church that the great revival of 1857 commenced, which spread over almost the whole civilized world. And here originated those now celebrated Fulton-street noonday prayer-meetings, which have been in existence for fourteen years. At the present day, the old church is a welcome retreat to strangers, and the audience congregated in it every Sabbath, compares favorably in numbers and respectability with many that assemble in our up-town churches. No citizen can look upon this old church with any other than feelings of veneration, and when the scenes and changes it has witnessed are brought before the eye, a profound regret must fill the minds of all to think that the march of progress should be so inexorable as to sweep away this time-worn and time-honored landmark. The reason assigned by the Consistory for its removal is, principally, that the money which the lease of the land will produce will be of infinite benefit in establishing new missions and fields of labor for the church. For the last year no regular minister has preached within its walls, the Sunday services being conducted by Mr. M. C. JULIEN, a young gentleman not yet ordained, but pursuing his theological studies. The prayer-meeting will remain, and its missionary, Mr. J. C. LANPHIER, even confidently hopes that the church may be spared, and that no sacrilegious speculator will bid for the lease, and turn the Temple of the Lord into a place for money-changers. Whether Mr. LANPHIER prove correct or not, the removal of the old church would be a cause of deep regret to very many people who for years have attended its services and contributed their mites to the good cause.

The Mulberry-Street Affray—Death of Patrilla.

On Thursday last an affray occurred in the rear yard of the tenement No. 37 Mulberry-street, during which GIOVANNI PATRILLA, an Italian, was stabbed in the abdomen by MICHEL ROSA, another Italian, and received a wound from which he died yesterday. In his account of the affair given to Coroner HERRMAN as an ante-mortem statement, PATRILLA declared that he was in the yard with his wife, when ROSA approached her and attempted improper familiarity. PATRILLA remonstrated with him, when ROSA attacked him with a large knife, and beside the wound in the abdomen, cut him in the arm and other places. The wounded man was removed to Park Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday. The assailant was arrested by Officer DONCEY, of the Sixth Precinct, and is yet in custody, to await the result of the inquest, which will be held by Coroner YOUNG. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. MARSH, showing that death was caused by peritonitis, the result of the abdominal wound; the other injuries were found to be of a superficial character.

Another Boy Homicide.

It was reported at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, yesterday morning, that CHARLES F. HORTON, aged seven years, had died at the residence of his father, No. [illegible] Sullivan-street, from the effects of a kick in the back, given him, on Friday last, by HENRY LEVETT, aged fifteen years, of No. 150 Sullivan-street. Upon this report LEVETT was arrested by order of Capt. MCDERMOTT, and locked up to await the result of an inquest, which will be held by Coroner YOUNG.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

The *Galaxy* opens with a sketch of the vicissitudes of a colored member to the Legislature of one of the Southern States, by J. W. DE FOREST. Of course the story is intended as a burlesque, and it is very cleverly done. "Corea; What Shall we do with Her?" by WM. SPEER, is a calm, judicious summary of the causes that led to the United States expedition to that country, the results effected by it, and the proper manner of dealing with the subject in the future. Mr. SPEER holds that while no blame can be attached to our Government in the present matter, it would be well if the peaceful course that hitherto has succeeded so well in our relations with Japan should be uniformly adopted in dealing with all Asiatic people. In "The Nether Side of New-York," EDWARD CRAPSEY treats another phase of the many hidden evils that lie festering in our midst. "My Life on the Plains," by Gen. CUSTER, is devoted to the description of an Indian campaign, and is far more interesting than either of his previous sketches. Judge BLACK, in an article entitled "A Great Law-suit and a Field Fight," has attempted to defend the course of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD in his connection with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suit. The idea which he wishes to enforce is, that the course of FIELD was rendered necessary both by the malpractice of RAMSEY and by the chaotic condition of the New-York Code of Procedure. The argument, in the main, is not a very strong one, and the writing lacks that brilliancy and force which caused the letters to Henry Wilson, by the same writer, to be so eagerly read. "Fifteen Years a Shakeress" and the "Eustace Diamonds" are continued, and "The Suggestions of the Past" are brought to a sudden, though hardly a satisfactory, conclusion. The Poem called "The Accolade," by BAYARD TAYLOR, is odd and fantastic, but nevertheless a gem in its way, and "Behind the Scenes," which depicts the actual workings of the opera, completes the list of really valuable contributions.

The *Aldine* for the month is as attractive as ever. HOOD'S poem of the "Bridge of Sighs" is illustrated by an exquisite picture, partaking somewhat of the style of REMBRANDT, drawn by GEORGIE A. DAVIS. "The Mountain Land of Western North Carolina" is the title of an article descriptive of that very romantic region. It is profusely illustrated with engravings, which are actual embodiments of the soft pure natural influences under which they were drawn. Perhaps the most striking work in the number is that entitled, "Man's Unselfish Friend," by CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, which is the picture of a dog's head, the drawing and engraving of which has been done with the utmost delicacy. The literary portion should not be overlooked, as it comprises several very interesting stories translated from the German, and original ones of merit by CAROLINE CHEESBRO, R. B. DAVEY and others.

Scribner's is so uniformly excellent that it is only necessary to say that the present number is no exception to the rule. "The Chesapeake Peninsula," by GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, is an illustrated account of that little visited but interesting section of country that stretches long and narrow between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. NOAH BROOKS, another well-known journalist, has contributed one of the most entertaining stories of the month, called "The Cruise of the *Balboa*," which is so acutely vivid in its portrayal of terrible sufferings and trials as to be almost painful. "The Back-log Studies," by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, which were begun in the last number, are continued in this. He has formed them somewhat upon the model used by ARTHUR HELPS in "Friends in Council," and though not so keenly analytical as the latter, he has produced social sketches which for light, airy, but genuine delineations of character, have rarely been surpassed by any writer of the present day. BAYARD TAYLOR has given a condensation of his book on Arabia in the article entitled "The Heart of Arabia." The illustrations to this are beautifully done, and the interest in the narrative is greatly heightened on account of a description it contains of the Wahabees, a sect of Mohammedans who, by their intrigues in India, are at the present time the subject of considerable apprehension. WM. O. STODDARD, in "Through the Red Sea," examines the Scriptural account of its crossing by Moses, and defends its truthfulness even under simple natural laws. Col. KNOX has improved his opportune connection with the historical Grand Jury that has just been dismissed, to explain for public information the esoteric working of that particular one, and of the system under which it was organized. H. H. has a charmingly conceived poem called "My Hickory Fire," and HIRAM RICH a realistic sea sketch. In "Topics of the Times" Dr. HOLLAND gives a number of happy suggestions on current events.

The *Atlantic* has an unusually large number of excellent articles on interesting topics, among which may be included "How Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar," by BRET HARTE, which is in many respects superior to anything else he has written since leaving the Pacific coast, and will, indeed, rank well when compared with any of his earlier productions. The installment of "Septimus Felton" presented in this number is slightly confusing, in part caused by a typographical omission and partly from the nature of the story, which seems better adapted to be drank at a draught than taken in periodical sips. The two poets of New-England, LONGFELLOW and WHITTIER, are each contributors, but, strangely enough, they each seem to have selected a theme in which the other has been wont to write. "King Volmer and Elsie," by WHITTIER, is a charming Danish legend, while "The Baron of Saint Castine," by LONGFELLOW, is written in the composite Franco-American type often adopted by his brother poet. Of the other poems, "The Watch of Boon Island," by Mrs. CELIA THAXTER is exquisitely sad and sympathetic, as is also in lesser degree "Milking Time" by W. W. HARNEY. "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" seems to be somewhat of a misnomer; the character might thus far be taken with propriety by either philosopher or professor. With this, however, the objection ends, for whatever name the work may bear, we are sure no reader can be disappointed in it. "Our Consular Service" by GEORGE M. TOWLE, contains an account of some of the evils that have existed for years in that branch of the public service, and suggestions as to the ways in which they can best be corrected. "Babá and Babí" by J. W. PALMER, is a sketch of the peculiar social position occupied by the young married and unmarried women in India. "Divisions of the Echo Club" and "A Comedy of Terrors" are both continued.

Lippincott's contains an admirable article by ALBERT S. BOWLES on the defects of the present system of trial by jury, the writer arriving at the conclusion, from a number of instances which he cites, that on technical legal questions the judgment of a jury is worse than useless. "At Home with the Patagonians," by GEORGE CHATWORTH MUSTERS, is the first of a series of sketches concerning this little explored but very interesting country. WILLIAM BLACK'S story, entitled "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," proves as attractive in its continuation as at its beginning; the characters are distinct and lifelike, and the descriptions of English country scenery which occur every now and then in the current of the story, are given with a vividness that has rarely been equaled by any modern novelist. "Scrambles Among the Alps," "The First American Art Academy" and "Aytoun" are all continued.

Harper's opens with an illustrated sketch of "The United States Treasury Department," by Col. T. B. THORPE. The growth of the system under which the national revenue is managed, from the time of HAMILTON to the present day, is explained, and pen portraits given of distinguished Secretaries of the Treasury. "Northern Bolivia and its Amazon Outlet," by Col. G. F. CHURCH, is a graphic account of that interesting part of the world, which American enterprise is fast bringing within the limits of civilization. Commodore ALLEN E. BROWN, United States Navy, has opened a new vein, the first results of which are presented in Paper No. 1 of a series of articles on "Naval Architecture, Past and Present." In this the growth, decline and renaissance of the art of ship-building and of general seamanship is told in a very readable manner. The illustrations which accompany this article are adequately complete in the expression they give to the vast improvements that have taken place in the past few centuries. M. D. CONWAY also goes back into the past in an account of the City of Munich; the desirable side of antiquity is exhibited by him, for he writes of a time only five centuries remote, when beef was but one-half cent a pound, eggs three mills per dozen, and wine five cents a gallon. "A Japanese Statesman at Home," by E. H. HOUSE, is a very light, pleasant account of the social amenities extended and expected by our nearest neighbors at the West. Among the imaginative articles is a capital story called a "Case of Vitrification," by J. W. DE FOREST, and a German tale entitled "Gottfried's Success," by RUTH DANA. The two serials, "A Good Investment" and "The Golden Lion of Granpere," are continued.

The *Catholic World* continues its discussion of "The Duties of the Rich in Christian Society," by considering their political obligations, which it holds to be the taking of an active part in the governmental affairs of the nation, so far as to deprive unscrupulous demagogues of office. "The Leper of the City of Aosta" is a translation from one of XAVIER DE MAESTRE'S charming tales. "The House of York" and the "Fleurange" are continued, and there are also a number of entertaining articles on social, scientific and religious topics.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Trumbull's Bill—His Present Predicament—The Prosecution of Dishonest Custom-House Officials—Official Correspondence.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1872.

If Senator TRUMBULL makes his bill prohibiting members of Congress from recommending people for office retroactive, he goes to jail along with the rest of the Senate sure, although, perhaps, he won't believe it. In the debate on Friday with Mr. MORTON he said it must be "utterly untrue" that he had recommended as many as one hundred and three persons to office, which was stated to be the truth by Mr. MORTON. Mr. TRUMBULL may not believe Mr. MORTON'S assertion, but he will probably be able to recognize his signature when brought face to face with it. The fact is that Mr. TRUMBULL'S apparent purpose to have it understood that of all others *he* has not sought to exercise what are deemed a Congressman's political prerogatives, will not avail. It is doubtful if any Senator's recommendations for office will exceed his own, in the long run, save those of his friends SCHURZ and FENTON. Let every man be judged according to his merits, but let no "reformer" object to having his record held up to the light.

If any evidence were wanting that Mr. TRUMBULL is trimming his sails for the Presidential breeze, and that as a consequence the wind must be taken out of the sails of the Administration, his speech of yesterday furnished it. Throughout he sacrificed his reputation for fairness and candor, in order to find fault with whatever the Government is doing in the way of reforming abuses, picking up newspaper rumor, he animadverted severely, and with the asperity of a hot partisan, upon the report that the President had directed the prosecution of the persons who had confessed before the Senate Investigating Committee that they had given bribes to Custom-house officers, and he sharply inquired how many witnesses could be got testify under such circumstances. Perhaps, if Mr. TRUMBULL had been in possession of his usual judicial mind, he would have asked permission to see the correspondence herewith printed before aspersing it on newspaper rumor: perhaps, if his mind was not warped by conferences and coquetries with Democratic leaders, he would be in favor of permitting the Administration to punish crime; and he would not have concealed the fact that the statute expressly protects witnesses who testify before a committee from prosecution on the evidence they have given, nor would he have failed to make mention of the fact that the common law itself protects a witness from testifying to anything that tends to criminate himself. People will see that the order of the President directs the prosecution of both those who have *given* and those who have *received* bribes. They cannot be used to convict each other, unless one goes scot free, and the suggestion of District-Attorney DAVIS as to the amendment of the law in this respect is the only certain means by which evidence to secure convictions can be obtained. A great deal has been said, in the Press and out of it, about the scandalous corruptions of Custom-house officials, and it seems to be regarded that dishonest importers have a perfect right to tempt the virtue of an official, who is alone to be blamed if he does not resist, and who, but for this temptation, would probably never yield. But here is the correspondence between the Attorney-General and District-Attorney DAVIS. It will be seen that the President's order simply contemplates the breaking up of the corrupt system, by punishing the guilty parties, no matter who they may be. That he will visit punishment more speedily upon the faithless official than upon the private offender is too characteristic of him to need enforcement here:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1872.

Hon. Noah Davis, United States Attorney, New-York:

SIR: Referring to the recent investigation into Custom-house affairs by a Committee of Congress in New-York, it appears that certain persons engaged in the importation of goods into the United States, have given presents, rewards, or bribes, to officers or persons connected with the collection of the revenue, and that such persons or officers have accepted the same. You are therefore, by direction of the President, instructed to examine such and any similar cases that may come to your knowledge, and if it be found that any such presents, rewards, or bribes, have been *given* or *received*, in violation of the acts of Congress to prevent smuggling or to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to prosecute the offenders without unnecessary delay. Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1872.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney-General:

SIR: I have been prostrated with severe illness for several days, and unable to visit my office. This fact will excuse, I trust, my not acknowledging your favor of the 14th inst. at an earlier day.

Your letter instructs me, by direction of the President, to examine cases in which it has appeared, in "the recent investigation into Custom-house affairs by a Committee of Congress," that persons engaged in the importation of goods into the United States have given presents, rewards or bribes to officers or persons connected with the collection of the revenue, and which have been accepted by such officers or persons, and into all similar cases, and that if it be found that such presents, rewards or bribes have been given or received, in violation of the acts of Congress to prevent smuggling, or to prevent or punish frauds upon the revenue, to prosecute the offenders without unnecessary delay.

It will give me great pleasure to carry out these instructions with vigor. In respect to cases developed before the Committee it will be essential that I shall be furnished as soon as practicable with a copy of the testimony *bearing on those subjects*, taken by them. May I request you to procure such copy for my use, as I have no doubt you could do so with much more expedition than I can obtain it. And I beg leave also to suggest that you request the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the Collector of the Port to have every case of bribery or attempted bribery at once reported to this office for prosecution. A few vigorous and effective prosecutions will break up the present system (so far as any exists) of procuring favors and advantages by presents or bribes.

At present no complaints are made to this office upon which proceedings can be instituted. We are not at liberty, under the laws, to issue warrants for the arrest of offenders without accusations sustained by some proof of probable guilt. The importers who are gainers by the evil practices, will not inform of the guilty officers whom they have themselves bribed. In general, the persons to be subpœnaed to lay the foundation for an arrest are not known to me; and if brought into Court they are at liberty to refuse to testify on the ground that their evidence will tend to criminate themselves.

I hope you will take steps to procure an amendment to the present law, to the effect that the party who pays a present, bribe or reward, to influence or affect official action, shall not, *in case the same is received by a public officer*, be guilty of an offense, but shall be compelled to testify against the guilty official—thus leaving the attempt to bribe a crime against the importer or his agent; but condoning the crime whenever the money is received for the sake of punishing the guilty official.

I am, respectfully,

NOAH DAVIS,
United States Attorney.

The Attorney-General is preparing an amendment of the nature above indicated, for submission to Congress, and he regards it as one of the most necessary measures to break up the system of bribery that Congress can enact.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Mossy Gravel-Pit—Important Testimony—Judge Hilton's Convenient Memory—Exclusion of Testimony Adverse to Husted.

The Assembly Subcommittee to inquire into the charges against Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED, relative to fraudulent practices in the sale of gravel to the City of New-York, concluded its labors on Saturday. Judge HILTON was the first witness called, and testified as follows:

To Mr. HUSTED—I read the published statement made by Mr. HUSTED in the Assembly with regard to his connection with the Gravel Company and the matter of furnishing gravel to the Department of Parks, and it was true in every respect; during my connection with the Department I never purchased or agreed upon the price for the purchase of any gravel used by the Department. They had been long using a peculiar and valuable gravel from Roa Hook Bank, and the Engineer in Chief and Park Superintendent both considered it to be essential to have this gravel; like all purchases, they were made upon requisitions for specified amounts from the chiefs of bureaux; when informed by Mr. BARKER or Mr. VAN NORT of this price, my usual answer would be that, if we can't do any better, I suppose we will have to take it at their own price; about a year previous to my resignation, in conjunction with the Engineer in Chief, I had made many efforts to find a gravel bed of equal quality; I had seen many persons claiming to own such, and had samples of their gravel sent me for examination; I would hand these to the Engineer in Chief to examine, and report to me the result; in all cases, his report was adverse to the quality of gravel; Mr. SWEENY was cognizant of all my efforts in this direction, and we advised together on the subject for the purpose of procuring a cheaper gravel of suitable quality. Finally, I have to say that there never was any contract, corrupt or otherwise, made with Mr. HUSTED or the Peekskill Gravel Company, in the purchase of gravel for the Park Department during my connection with it, except to purchase this peculiar gravel at what I understood to be the market price they put upon it, and which I knew we could either take or let alone. I never had any interview of any kind with any person offering gravel for sale, except a man by the name of RYDER, who had formerly furnished gravel to the Department; I had two interviews with him; I think at both of which I desired and urged him to accept orders for furnishing gravel to the Department direct, as I understood that he had a gravel bank, which he sold through other parties; he declined to do it; on the contrary, he at one time informed me that his interest laid in furnishing it through the Peekskill or Hudson River Gravel Company, I have forgotten which; I never spoke to Mr. HUSTED before in my life on the subject of gravel, nor communicated with him; nor did I ever attempt to control Mr. VAN NORT or Mr. BARKER on the subject of gravel or anything else.

Mr. HUSTED—I find in the letter before spoken of the following language: "The matter appears to have been pretty much arranged long before the new charter was brought into existence, and this gravel business, no doubt, was a good enough Tammany plum to decide one Republican vote." Is there, to your knowledge, any truth in the statement?

Judge HILTON—If Mr. RYDER wrote that letter, he must have known from his interviews with me that this statement was wholly false; no such arrangement could have been made and carried out while I had charge of the Department without my concurrence and privity; Mr. SWEENY never intimated to me anything of the kind, or anybody else until I saw that article signed by RYDER.

JESSE RYDER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. JESSE RYDER testified as follows: Am the author of the communication in the TIMES of the 31st of January, 1872; I meant in my letter that the "Tammany plum" would decide HUSTED'S vote; don't know of my own knowledge that PETER B. SWEENY made this gravel contract for the benefit of his friend, TOM MCCONNELL, but I have reason to believe that he did; I furnished gravel for a series of years to the Department of Parks; it was done by way of orders or requisitions to deliver when and where required; price was always named in these requisitions, and the quantities specified; I was sent for to come to the Department, and the order was offered to me, which I declined; I thought I knew where the gravel was to come from; SLATTERY hired my carts to cart it; did not superintend the work; he got the gravel from Verplanck's Bank, on the east side of the river; that was the same kind of gravel that the requisition called for; the requisition did not specify Roa Hook gravel; the order did not mention anything about gravel equal to Roa Hook, but of quality approved by Superintendent of Parks; about 380 yards of the order was filled, the river having frozen up; know that the order was suspended by Mr. STEBBINS; the notice of that suspension might have been sent to me, but I don't know; I never saw the order of suspension; Mr. STEBBINS told me at the time that he had sent the order, and that the reason for the suspension was that the gravel had some loam in it, but he did not say that it was not up to the wants and necessities of the Department; have had no pecuniary interest in that gravel contract, but took an interest in it because I have dealt both in the Verplanck and Roa Hook Banks; had nothing to do with the measurement of the quantity that the boats contained; I stated in one case that the boat was loaded out by cart-loads and measured more yards than the boat could carry; saw on the books at the clerk's office the amount, and I knew that it was more than the boat could carry; I never got more than 106 yards in that boat, and I knew that she would sink at 150; think the gravel has been usually very correctly measured by the engineers of the parks; the name of the boat was the *Dunderberg*.

MR. RYDER RECALLED.

Mr. RYDER said: Mr. BARKER is certainly mistaken in his evidence when he says that Judge HILTON again endeavored to get gravel after the price was raised to $3 50, and endeavored to get it from me; Judge HILTON made no such effort; in 1871, after the Hudson River Gravel Company were furnishing the Department of Parks, Judge HILTON sent a telegram to me to meet him immediately; I sent my son, as I was sick; Judge HILTON gave him an order for 1,000 yards; he also sent me another order for 300 yards for the boulevards; two days after the 1,000-yard order was received, BARKER telegraphed to me to come down at once; I was able to come, and saw him; HILTON said to please the President, Mr. SWEENY, he wanted that I should let TOM MCCONNELL do the hauling; he was then hauling for the Gravel Company; he told me to see TOM, which I did, tried to bargain with him, which was unsuccessful; he asked too much for hauling; I went back and told Judge HILTON that TOM wanted all the profits, and I preferred returning the order and loading for the Company unless he would agree to protect me in furnishing this gravel against SWEENY and TOM FIELDS; Judge HILTON declined making me any promise of protection; the only satisfaction I got out of Judge HILTON was a remark that the whole Gravel Company were a pack of —— rascals; at the times when these two orders were given, were the only two occasions were Judge HILTON ever made overtures to me to furnish gravel; this was in July, 1870.

Mr. RYDER here attempted to show how HUSTED got control of his gravel banks, but his remarks were ruled out.

In regard to the antedating of the lease of the gravel pit, the lie passed between Messrs. HUSTED and RYDER, when Mr. ALVORD threatened to create a sergeant-at-arms to preserve order.

Mr. MALCOM RYDER was next called and testified as follows: Am the son of Mr. JESSE RYDER; Judge HILTON has such a convenient memory I don't know that my testimony will amount to anything; when I went to the Department of Parks in my father's stead I first saw Mr. BARKER, who introduced me to Mr. VAN NORT; Mr. VAN NORT told me that Judge HILTON desired to see my father relative to the gravel business; he then took me into the back office and left me there with Judge HILTON, who asked me if we were prepared to furnish gravel, to which I answered, Yes; HILTON complained of not getting it fast enough from the Gravel Company; he said he would have no more of their —— fooling; he then wrote a line to Mr. VAN NORT; I took it to Mr. VAN NORT'S office; the order was filled out for a thousand yards in JESSE RYDER'S name and given to me; did not return that thousand-yard order myself; that order was not filled by us, because TOM MCCONNELL (I speak what I know, I am under oath) had to have the hauling at least twenty-five cents a yard more than any one else would do it for; I have it from his own lips.

Judge HILTON was recalled to rebut Mr. M. RYDER'S testimony. He said: Young Mr. RYDER has put into my mouth language which I have no recollection of using; have an indistinct recollection of his calling at my office about gravel, once; and of my inquiring of him, as I did of others, whether they could furnish gravel to the Department of the quality desired, as we were then much in want of gravel and could not get it fast enough for our uses; it cannot be that I gave him an order for Mr. VAN NORT, as that was not the method of doing business in the Department.

Further Investigations into the Quarantine Frauds.

The Subcommittee of the Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation continued their investigation of Quarantine abuses at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday.

The first witness examined was JOHN MAGIN, who had been a pilot for fifty-one years. He thought that most vessels could be boarded with safety in the Lower Bay, but there should be a boarding-station at upper Quarantine.

JOHN E. MILLER testified that he had been a shipper of goods for fifteen years, and had been subjected to unnecessary expense and delay by the Quarantine authorities. He believed the charges for lighterage, stevedoring and fumigation much greater than the work could be done for by responsible parties. The Quarantine charges impair his business, and injure the commerce of the port. He advises all vessels consigned to him not to come to this port during the Quarantine season.

FRANCIS W. J. HURST, agent for the National line of steamers, was subpœnaed at the request of Dr. CARNOCHAN'S counsel, and was examined by Mr. BOYD. His line employs twelve ships, which make from fifty to seventy voyages a year. He has no complaint to make of Dr. CARNOCHAN'S management or charges, but finds them about what they always have been, and reasonable enough.

Dr. F. L. HARRIS, a practicing physician, who had been Deputy Health Officer from 1848 to 1851, was called by Dr. CARNOCHAN, and testified as an expert. He thought it important that Quarantine should be maintained the whole year, and that no port requires a more stringent Quarantine than New-York, on account of its proximity to the islands from which fevers are brought, and the large number of immigrants coming into it. In nineteen years out of twenty during which he had been acquainted with the subject, he believed yellow-fever would have been introduced into the City but for Quarantine. Lightering should not be done by the merchants' own lightermen, unless they were under bonds not to leave Quarantine. He believed that boarding would not be practicable in the Lower Bay in Winter. He thought the knowledge of Quarantine matters confined to those who had made a careful study of the subject, and would not give much for the opinions of merchants in the matter, even if they were honest—which he seemed to doubt.

CHARLES V. SCHIRMER, agent for the German Lloyd's Steam-ship Line, was called by Dr. CARNOCHAN. His line employs twenty vessels, which have never been detained at Quarantine unless there was sickness on board, and he has no complaint to make for charges or otherwise.

ERNEST WENDT, a shipping merchant, was called by the Committee, and testified that the steam-ship line of which he was agent had trouble with Quarantine on almost every arrival. On the arrival of the *Franklin*, with 600 passengers, there being cholera on board, the passengers were taken to West Bank and both they and the vessel were detained. He thought the vessel ought to have been allowed to come up sooner, and that the cost of caring for the passenges—some $10,000—was excessive.

J. P. ROBINSON, a clerk of WOODRUFF and ROBINSON, explained the arrangement made with WIENER for securing the sending of cargoes of their customers to their warehouses, on the payment to WIENER of twenty-five per cent. of the gross receipts. They had paid out about $3,000, and didn't think they had profited by the bargain.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON, a merchant, objected to the Quarantine law as giving too much power to the Health officer.

Dr. THEODORE WOLSER, a former Deputy Health officer, was recalled, to show that the Quarantine boat, in his time, paid its own expenses, and was at no cost to the State.

RICHARD B. LOCK, the originator of the New-York Lighterage and Stevedoring Company, testified that he made the proposal to WEINER to pay money for the license from Dr. CARNOCHAN, and had drawn the agreement which is said to have been afterward carried out. He left the Company before any arrangements had been made, and has no personal knowledge of any money having been paid. He used Dr. CARNOCHAN'S name without authority, and had no reason to suppose he would accept the proposition.

WILLIAM FARRELL, the Captain of a Quarantine tug-boat, the *Matt. Rowe*, did towing in 1870 and 1871, and kept the accounts of the boat for all work done outside of Quarantine, but none for Quarantine towing. He was ordered to produce his books.

The Committee will meet in this City again to-day, after which it will hold its sessions in Albany.

Our Corrupt Judges—The Investigation Into the Charges Against Barnard and Cardozo.

On Saturday afternoon, the Judiciary Committee ended their first week's work without, as they say, having completed the evidence in any one of the numerous cases involving Judge CARDOZO'S official action which were presented for investigation. A number of witnesses were examined, explaining Judge CARDOZO'S connection with the Black Friday panic, and the consequent injunctions restraining the Gold Exchange Bank from continuing its business, but what effect the evidence has produced, or how far it implicates Judge CARDOZO, is known only to the Committee and the accused.

Judges SUTHERLAND and CLERKE were also examined on Saturday, and with Mr. VALENTINE, a Clerk of the Supreme Court, Warden STACOM, of the Tombs, JAMES L. HAYES, and those previously mentioned, complete the list of witnesses.

The Bown legacy suit case has been barely touched upon, and even the Committee are as yet ignorant of whether or not the matter is absolutely important as affecting the judicial standing of the accused. The case which was first taken up on Saturday is one which promises to bring about a searching investigation as to the manner in which the privilege of habeas corpus is used and abused, made subservient to political ends, or suspended entirely at the will of the judiciary supposed to administer it impartially. In the Autumn of 1869, when the opposition against MICHAEL NORTON was very decided, and likely to deprive him of his seat in the Senate, THEODORE ALLEN was prominent as a leader of the anti-Norton men of the Eighth Ward. It became necessary to get rid of him, and a clerk in two bureaus of the Street Department, also a clerk in the livery-stable of COX, CANARY & NORTON, a person named GLENNON, was instructed to prefer a charge of perjury against THEODORE ALLEN. The charge was based on the allegation that ALLEN, in giving a bail bond at the District-Attorney's office, falsely swore that he was the owner of a certain piece of real estate. This charge was made by GLENNON before Police Justice COX. ALLEN was arrested and committed to the Tombs without bail, COX refusing to hear any testimony whatever for the defense, and announcing that no evidence would induce him to reverse his determination. ALLEN was taken to the Tombs ten days before the election, and confined there forty days. The charge against Judge CARDOZO is that he virtually suspended the habeas corpus privilege by illegally and interestedly refusing to grant it. The case above explained is not, however, the only one, there being, it is intimated, a couple of scores of a character in which all that is needed is documentary evidence, and that is forthcoming.

On Friday and Saturday, Mr. SPARKS, the Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was before the Committee with copies of the writs of habeas corpus and *certiorari* on file in that office, in which bail was accepted for the appearance of released persons. These prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary from the Court of Special Sessions, and it is alleged that many of them were released on writs granted by Judge CARDOZO, on application, setting forth that they were held on defective commitments.

It is asserted that the total number released from the Penitentiary during the last few years on these writs is 269, and that a few were allowed to go on furnishing satisfactory bail, while a large number gave "straw" bail, and the remainder were asked to furnish only their own recognizance to secure their liberty. The prisoners were sentenced from the Court of Special Sessions for the following-named crimes:

Larceny from the person.......19
Assault and battery.......21
Larceny.......218

All these prisoners were released to stand their trial "at the ensuing Court of General Sessions," but it is said, on what appears to be good authority, that out of this wholesale jail-delivery not a single case has been tried in that Court, and that most of the indictments, which cost on an average about $300, which have been quietly "pigeon-holed" in the District-Attorney's office, where they can do no harm. Of the 269 prisoners released the division of the judicial favor is this:

Released by Cardozo.......225
By Barnard.......26
By Ingraham.......12
By McCunn.......6

"Dutch" HEINRICHS, "Reddy the Blacksmith" and HUGHES were each released by the immaculate CARDOZO, and it is said that he permitted many to go without even having their cases argued, and in the case of others without even seeing the prisoners.

Judge BARNARD sent a protest to the Committee objecting to Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN acting as a member, on the grounds that he is connected actively with the Bar Association, whom he calls the "prosecutors in this case;" that he has written articles for the Press, and has endeavored to excite public feeling against him, (BARNARD;) that he obtained his position in the Assembly for the especial purpose of procuring his removal, and expressing faith in his ability to clear himself.

FIRE AT PORT JERVIS.

Destruction of a Hotel and Other Buildings—Narrow Escape from Death.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 25, 1872.

A fire broke out in the stable of the Germantown Hotel, near this place, yesterday afternoon, and communicated to the hotel and a blacksmith-shop adjacent. Before the fire companies arrived on the spot, the buildings were enveloped in flames. There was no water at hand, and before hose could be got into the Delaware River, a quarter of a mile away, and a stream put on, they were totally destroyed. The barn contained a valuable young blooded horse, wagons, harness, grain and straw, all of which were consumed. In trying to save the horse, a man narrowly escaped being burned to death. The property in the barn belonged to M. CASE, who kept the hotel, he having moved in a few days before. The furniture and contents of the hotel were destroyed. The hotel property belonged to O. J. BROWN, and was valued at $8,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Orange County Mutual. CASE'S loss is about $1,500, with no insurance. Buildings near the hotel were badly damaged, and only saved by almost superhuman efforts. The hotel was an old landmark.

THE BOGUS SMUGGLERS.

How they Practice their Art—Where they Come from and Where they Go—How they Obtain their Goods.

Of multitudinous arts by which the Metropolitan rogue gains his livelihood—from those of the gentlemanly swindler and confidence man down to the petty pilferings of the sneak-thief—there are, probably, none which display a greater amount of brazen-faced assurance and cool cunning than those brought into requisition by the class known to the Police as "bogus smugglers." This vast City contains at least a couple of hundred of the rascals, who ply their vocation with an assiduity, skill and success that are absolutely astonishing, and well worthy of a far better calling. They confine their traffic to no particular locality, and are as ready to approach the Fifth-avenue housewife with their tender silks as to lay their snares with rotten poplins to catch madam's chamber-maid, or Biddy's humble relatives in less fashionable quarters of the City. The "make-up," as the theatrical man would say, of the vender of goods purporting to have been smuggled, in thoroughness and artistic merit, cannot be surpassed, even by adepts of the art, in any of the green-rooms of our first-class theatres. You will see the rogue as he enters your store or office with a walnut-stained face and devil-may-care air, as though he had weathered no end of boisterous seas. His hands are hard and tarry, and a strong odor of tar and bilge-water pervades his person. He wears the traditional black-ball frontless cap, and his short, tight-fitting pea-jacket is buttoned close to the throat, disclosing, however, at the neck the red comforter rolled around his throat and chest in the most approved nautical fashion. He exhibits to perfection the well-known sailor swagger as he rolls cautiously toward you, with his "Good morning, ye'r honor," twitching at his wide breeches all the while, and casting apparently uneasy glances behind him as he advances. There he is before you, the "bogus smuggler," in the character of the awkward, ungainly sailor, acting his part perfectly, ever on his guard, and not omitting in the slightest particular one feature of the character he personates. Quietly he proceeds to unbutton his coat, and stealthily draws from a very long pocket made for the purpose, a neat vest-pattern or a piece of cloth. The rascal next accosts you with some such speech as this: "I say boss, y'er don't want to buy nary nice piece of cloth this morning, does ye? Bill, that's my messmate, yer know, and I has contrived to fetch about twelve yards from Lunnun, and being as Hunckle Sam haint yet got his duty hon it, I reckon as 'ow we'd let yer honor 'ave it dirt cheap." With these preliminary remarks bogus Jack produces his cloth from under his coat and unrolls it before you. You inspect the goods hurriedly; they are apparently offered you for a mere song. Both the story of the swindler and his goods have such an appearance of genuineness about them that all doubts which may have arisen in your mind are at once dispelled, and you become easily entrapped. The cloth is purchased and paid for. Jack departs chuckling at your gullibility, while you are, perhaps, congratulating yourself upon your good fortune in obtaining such a capital bargain. It is probably not until your cloth is taken to the tailor's that it is discovered that the fabric is not only inferior in quality, rotten, and worthless, but several yards short of the supposed length.

In the same manner the "bogus smuggler" approaches your wife. If he is suspicious of you, he carefully times his visit so as to be in communication with your wife in the hallway while you are at your business. He introduces himself into your dwelling in the coolest, most impudent manner imaginable, and commences to practice his arts upon the mistress of the house, and if he is unsuccessful in palming off his worthless silks or counterfeit laces in consequence of the scrutinizing eye of madam, nothing disconcerted he quietly withdraws to the basement, where he lowers his prices, and generally exhibits something to captivate the fancy of either Bridget or the cook.

The extent to which these abominable frauds are practiced can well be imagined when it is known that a large house in Franklin-street extensively imports Irish poplins in dress patterns, with silk interwoven at the end of each pattern for about six inches and linen laces, which are two-thirds cotton, for the sole benefit of the worthies who palm them off upon the unsuspecting public as smuggled goods. It is seldom that the cotton in the lace can be detected, and in the hurry of the moment the housewife who purchases a dress pattern from Jack who waits in the hall is so completely thrown off her guard by the apparent truthfulness of his tale, that she rarely inspects her purchase further than to unravel a few threads at the end, which of course, are found to be all silk.

In like manner, also, the "bogus smuggler" presents himself at your office-door with, perhaps, a couple of boxes of "pure Havanas" under his arm. He hands you one to light which is in reality a genuine Cabaña; and so, indeed, are the first two layers of the boxes which he has set before you. Both the man and his cigars, however, are gross deceptions; and if you are curious enough to follow the cigar-peddler, you will find that a large tobacco manufactory on the west side of the City supplies the bottom layers of his boxes with the vilest cigars made from the clippings of refuse tobacco.

These rascally impostors claim no particular nationality, though the English Jew element may be said to largely predominate. They appear to have no fixed residence, but are perfect nomads, wandering about from place to place, seeking fresh victims. The Police have arrested them time and again, but either owing to the failure of the sufferers to appear against them, or the looseness of the laws, they have almost invariably escaped punishment, so that now they roam throughout the entire length and breadth of the State, practicing their despicable profession upon the overcredulous with the greatest impunity.

The Siggins Suicide.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner YOUNG, in the case of ELLEN SIGGINS, the servant at No. 311 East Forty-first-street, an account of whose sudden death has appeared in the TIMES. The evidence showed that death had been produced by Paris green, and a verdict of suicide by that poison was rendered. The cause of the act was disappointment in a love affair, as heretofore published.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—141½, (R. C.) Peterson vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1119, Yorke, Jr., et al. vs. Verplanck et al.; 337, New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; 1163, O'Donnell vs. Martin; 1179, Doty vs. Baxter et al.; 1183, Fredricks et al. vs. Britton; 1219, O'Rourke vs. Bidwell; 1223½, Perkins vs. Barnard; 1225, Fellows et al. vs. Lynch; 1231, Falwell vs. Brundage, surveyor, &c.; 1235, Weil et al. vs. Enrich; 1237, Danbury National Bank vs. Moser; 1239, Beals vs. Adams; 1241, Martin vs. Bleecker et al.; 1243, Baldwin vs. Adams; 1245, Poy et al. vs. Waterhouse et al.; 1247, Third-avenue Savings Bank vs. Holliday et al.; 1251, Citizens Bank of Louisiana vs. Brander et al.; 1253, Whitman et al. vs. Ranous; 1255, Waldron vs. Fettretch.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Held in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors.—136, Wilson vs. McMichael; 138, White vs. White; 139, Philips vs. Higgins; 140, Bruce vs. Fuller; 142, Coleman vs. Green; 124, Pratt vs. United States Nickel Company of New-York; 127, Blauvelt vs. Blauvelt; 133, Martin vs. Reynolds; 118, Perkins vs. Staples; 143, Habil vs. Hubner; 144, McMenamy vs. Farrell; 145, Bowne vs. Leveredge; 147, Hardy vs. De Garmo; 148, Donohue vs. Donohue; 149, Hay vs. White; 150, Moorman vs. Blake; 151, Canfield vs. Raymond; 153, Kitchen vs. Morson; 154, Hull vs. Spratt; 155, Maurice vs. Secord; 156, Lookup vs. Collins; 122, Wagstaff vs. Bartlett.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.—19, Cook vs. Mixer et al.; 44, Williams vs. Kansas Pacific Railway; 51, Jones vs. Fremont et al.; 71, Cole vs. Baker; 78, Clausen, Jr., vs. Hughes; 80, Moseley vs. Hoffman; 126, Platt vs. Williams; 152, Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Oaley et al.; 160, Fischer et al. vs. Guendman; 161, Sherwood et al. vs. Guendman; 195, Grissler et al. vs. Stuyvesant; 197, Schiffler vs. Goldsmith et al.; 198, Same vs. Same; 199, in the matter of Hannah Striner to vacate assessment; 200, Grissler et al. vs. Stuyvesant; 201, Collins et al. vs. Smith et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—970, Rancel et al. vs. Dinsmore, President; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 467½, Mellhinck vs. Godfrey; 69, McCauley, administratrix vs. Gans; 1028, King vs. Wolff; 345, Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1274, The National Iron Bank of Morristown vs. Leland et al.; 2157, (By order.) Johnes vs. Burnham; 784, Wilkey vs. Munson; 467, Hamilton vs. Elder; 906, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 1290, Straenger vs. Brown; 880, Babcock vs. O'Brien, sheriff; 1065½, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 456¾, Shroeder vs. Thompson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Held by Loew, J.—932, Carroll vs. Butler; 1259, Mulford et al. vs. Hitchcock; 1280, Gillian vs. Spratt; 1264, Pomroy et al. vs. O'Roberts; 1213, Martin vs. O'Brien; 1038, Arons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 789, Wheaton vs. Westheimer; 1256, Shields vs. Lasky et al.; 1162, Neftel vs. Lightstone.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Shea, Ch. J., Joachimsen and Tracy, J. J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1, Holsworth vs. Low; 2, Parsons vs. McClave; 3, Pickert vs. Kolle; 4, Greenbaum vs. Lasky; 5, Sloman vs. Howland; 6, Hammond vs. Cartwright; 7, Shannon vs. O'Brien; 8, Weinberger vs. Robinson; 9, Leach vs. Werbee; 10, Ross vs. Klubert; 11, Berger vs. Moore; 12, Crowley vs. Wood; 13, Ruemmler vs. Gross; 14, Richardson vs. Davison; 15, Purdy vs. Fish; 16, Webb vs. Wermeer; 17, Bandman vs. New-York Light and Heat Company; 18, McGowan vs. Leopold; 19, Dittmar vs. Schneider; 20, Jones vs. Seely; 21, Becker vs. Knickerbocker Lake Ice Company; 22, Becker vs. Knickerbocker Lake Ice Company; 23, Carter vs. Gilman; 24, Cory vs. Langley; 25, Same vs. Same; 26, Forty-second and Grand-street Ferry vs. Gautier; 27, Hoffman vs. Oberstelier; 28, Levy vs. Steinberg; 29, Bischoff vs. Kuhlman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by [illegible], J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Rawson vs. Holland; 7952, Levy vs. Andrews; 7922, Klein vs. Ryan; 7908, Rushmore vs. The Lorillard Steam-ship Company; [illegible], Lewis vs. Harris; [illegible], Smith vs. Morad; [illegible], Farrell vs. Thomas; [illegible], Smith vs. Gardiner; [illegible], Kaufman vs. Lancaster; 7942, Bresler vs. Vetter; [illegible], Hirschfeld vs. Zink; [illegible], Teague vs. Sistare; 7996, Kahnweiler vs. Walsh; 8004, Loebbeker vs. Brennan; 7867, Becher vs. Wittman; 7321, Lohman vs. Rothschild; 8012, Loughran vs. Esterly; [illegible], Monaghan vs. Lewis; 7998, Darrow vs. Conklin; [illegible], Rolland vs. Minzesheimer; 8033, Morris vs. Fogg; 8036, Lamb vs. Hellinger.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, s.	110¾	100	Quick. Pf.	37½
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112¼	100	Mariposa Pf.	1½
700	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s.	111	200	Pac. M. S. S. Co. c.	58
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114	50	do	58⅜
4,000	Va. 6s, Cons.	55	200	do..bet. call.	58
2,000	Va. St. 6s, Del.	18	500	do	58⅛
6,280	do..bet. call.	17¾	600	do	58
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	34½	400	do s30.	57⅞
5,000	do	34½	100	Am. Merch. U. Ex.	68¾
6,000	do..bet. call.	35	100	do	68⅝
2,000	Brook 6s, W. L.	95¾	100	Adams Ex. b. c. xd.	90¾
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st.	103	15	do	90¾
1,000	M. S. S. F. Bds.	104	30	U. S. Ex. bet. call.	65½
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102¼	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	90¾
7,000	U. Pac. 1st.	91	500	do	91
2,000	do	90¾	100	do b3.	91⅛
5,000	U. Pac. L. G.	81½	100	Clev. & Pitts guar.	90½
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	85½	600	Chi. & N. W. b. c. c.	74⅛
9,000	do	85	100	do	74⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.	105	100	do	74⅛
17,000	H. & St. St. J. 8s, C.	96	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. C.	94½	115	N. J. Cen.	110¼
2,000	Gt. West. 2d.	89	100	Chi. & R. I., b. c.	110¾
8,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s.	102¼	100	do c.	110¾
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	95	500	do	110¾
12,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	94	200	Mil. & St. Paul	55½
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st I. d.	89	100	do c.	55⅝
5,000	E. T., Va. & G. 1st.	93	100	do..bet. call.	55¾
15,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C.	93½	100	do b30.	56
3,000	do	93¾	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	77
10,000	Bost., H. & E. 1st.	39	30	Ill. Central	135
1,000	do	38¾	50	P., Ft. W. & C. guar.	97¾
4,000	Del., L. & W. 2d.	100	200	Bost., H. & Erie	3¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	101	50	Chi. & Alt., ex div.	117
5	Bk. St. of N. Y.	113	200	U. Pac. bet. call	32¾
100	Canton Co.	81½	100	do b3.	33
400	Cons. Coal of Md.	36½	700	do c.	33
10	Del. & Hud. Canal.	120	600	do	33
300	West. U. Tel.	68½	200	do	32¾
10	do	68¾	500	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	75¾
200	do. bet. call. b3.	68½	200	Ohio & Miss. b. c. c.	43⅝
300	do c	68⅝	300	do	43⅝
600	Quick. Min. Co.	33			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅝	100	Wells-F. Ex. b. c.	64
23,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅞	10	Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	68¾
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111⅝	500	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	110¾	500	do s3.	97⅛
5,000	do	110¾	200	Harlem..bet. call.	110
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅝	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	91⅜
15,000	do	111⅝	100	do b3.	91⅜
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅝	100	do s3.	91¼
110,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114	100	do b2.	91⅜
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	93¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. Gtd.	90¾
100	Canton Co.	81½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	90½
100	W. U. Tel. s3.	68¾	900	Union Pacific b. c.	33⅜
1000	do..bet. call.	68⅜	200	do s3.	33⅜
900	do	68¾	200	do	34
200	do b3.	68⅜	600	do	34½
1000	do	68⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	74⅜
300	Quicksilver Pf.	37½	200	do..bet. call.	74⅜
100	do	37½	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	75¾
200	Pac. Mail..b. c. b3.	58⅜	10	Morris & Essex	92⅜
700	do	58⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	43⅜
300	do	58⅝	1000	do s30.	43⅜
50	Adams Ex. opg.	91¾	200	do b3.	43⅝
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf. b. c.	57

MONDAY, Feb. 26—A. M.

The trade of the week past was remarkable for the largest receipts for Customs ever taken at this port in a single week—*nearly five millions of dollars in gold*—and this sum in only five business days, Thursday being observed as a close Holiday. The Customs payments by the Importers indicate that over $12,000,000 Foreign Goods were placed on the market, including withdrawals from Bonded Warehouse. The demand for the Spring trade is looking well, in both the Foreign and Domestic lines of business, and the reports for the week in regard to Dry Goods are generally satisfactory; so that while the importation is unusually heavy and the production of the Domestic mills is large, they are not likely to exceed the wants of the country. On this point it is well to remember that since last Fall the enormous destruction of Goods by the Chicago Conflagration has not been without its influence as well on the business of importation, to supply the deficiency to the North-Western States, to which Chicago is an important distributing City, as on our markets nearer home. The demand for General Foreign Merchandise continues active, although some check is apprehended to the trade in Tea and Coffee, because of the unsettled question of taking off or reducing the duties between the two Houses of Congress. Our own impression, from a close observation of the proceedings in Congress and from the known conflict of opinion in both Houses regarding the Tariff, that it will be several months, possibly far in the Summer, if the session should be prolonged, before even the question of the Tea and Coffee duties will be settled, and then so settled as to have the change go into effect at some future day, possibly not until the close of the present calendar year.

In financial affairs, the events and opinions of the week have been of an unsettled character. The political cloud over the Washington Treaty, while not so serious as to threaten war, is sufficiently disturbing on both sides the Atlantic, as to more or less affect the markets for Money, and Gold, and Exchange, and the Public Funds, and also to repress, in some measure, general speculation on the Stock Exchange. In regard to the latter, the course of prices on the Railroads since our last weekly review, has been feverish, though unchanged, by very violent fluctuations, except in the instance of the Stock of the Union Pacific Road. Near the close of the week there was an apprehension felt that the Bank movement would have to be largely contracted to bring the Banks within a safe and comfortable line in respect to their revenue of lawful Money, and this feeling was increased by a rumor that a certain well-known party of bearish operators in the Stock market were getting ready for a "lock-up" of Greenbacks, as soon as the Bank averages of the week were reported, if, indeed, they had not commenced their raid in advance. Nevertheless, the market late on Saturday assumed a fair degree of steadiness, and some of the speculatives were reported strong at the close of business.

The price of Gold advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. during the week. The movement was large from the Merchants, who keep their Gold accounts for the most part in Bank, into the Treasury for Customs, while the Treasury sold $1,000,000 on Wednesday, and paid out less than half a million on Gold Interest. To[illegible] the 10-40 Interest will be prepaid, if demanded, and this will partially supply the future demand for Customs.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,424,800
Decrease in Specie	1,698,800
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	577,400
Decrease in Deposits	4,379,000
Decrease in Circulation	5,500

	Feb. 25, '71.	Feb. 24, '72.	Feb. 17, '72.
National Capital	$73,235,000	$71,785,000	$71,785,000
Loan Capital	13,335,800	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$86,570,800	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	278,005,999	282,486,500	284,911,300
Gold and Gold Notes	22,562,048	17,890,600	19,589,400
Other Legal Tenders	57,178,408	46,042,900	46,620,300
Deposits	217,629,116	213,228,200	217,607,200
Circulation	31,720,445	28,143,700	28,149,200
In Sub-Treasury	72,511,836	81,301,172	78,232,926

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 17, '72.	Feb. 24, '72.	Feb. 25, '71.
Deposits	$217,607,200	$213,228,200	$217,629,116
Circulation	28,149,200	28,143,700	31,720,445
Total	$245,756,400	$241,371,900	$249,349,561
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$61,439,100	$60,342,975	$62,337,390
Gold and Greenbacks	65,209,700	62,933,500	80,740,456
Excess	$3,748,100	$2,590,525	$18,403,066
Rate for money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	3@5 ₱ cent.

The Bank return, although showing a further contraction of movement, was construed on the Stock Exchange as rather less unfavorable than was looked for. The loss on the Gold average is $1,698,800, and on Greenbacks $577,400. The Loans are down $2,424,800, and the general line of Deposits falls off $4,379,000. In point of Lawful Money, (Gold and Greenbacks,) the surplus over 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is now reduced to $3,590,595—or, $1,157,575 less than last week.

The import entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $8,028,264, as against 8,035,653 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,089,230, against $4,658,414 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $356,936, against $690,488 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,924,872. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 16,659 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,865,304	Jan. 13	$6,249,201
August	38,066,810	Jan. 20	6,134,738
September	33,010,576	Jan. 27	9,954,453
October	30,039,895	Feb. 3	9,596,123
November	24,103,941	Feb. 10	7,560,475
December	25,335,967	Feb. 17	7,317,339
Jan. 6	7,495,607	Feb. 24	8,028,264
Total since July			$243,760,693
Against same date 1871			203,431,856
Increase since July 1			$40,328,837

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,869,653	Jan. 10	$2,209,953
August	19,510,337	Jan. 17	4,006,015
September	20,863,302	Jan. 24	5,160,172
October	22,356,227	Jan. 31	4,500,068
November	19,232,587	Feb. 7	5,308,173
December	19,771,884	Feb. 14	4,039,357
Jan. 3	3,199,200	Feb. 21	4,089,230
Total since July 1			$152,116,187
Against same time 1871			143,124,044
Increase since July 1			$8,992,143
Gold, Feb. 24, 1872			110⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, Feb. 25, 1871			111⅜ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,233,695	Jan. 13	$579,413
August	2,701,287	Jan. 20	372,465
September	2,130,820	Jan. 27	550,068
October	2,086,691	Feb. 3	44,989
November	2,124,359	Feb. 10	80,012
December	2,034,192	Feb. 17	154,730
Jan. 6	3,240	Feb. 24	356,936
Total since July 1			$24,442,478
Against same time, 1871			47,383,708
Decrease since July 1			$22,941,230

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,962,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,394,332	December	2,237,555
January	13,696,426	January	15,184,566
Feb. 3	1,989,000	Feb. 3	658,000
Feb. 10	2,847,562	Feb. 10	1,628,995
Feb. 17	3,407,880	Feb. 17	576,021
Feb. 24	4,924,872	Feb. 25	471,812
Total, 1872	$104,224,409	Total, 1872	$58,974,706
Total, 1871	94,721,608	Total, 1871	63,717,024

The Cotton movement at all the ports for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870-71. Week.	Season.	1871-72. Week.	Season.
Receipts	136,661	2,787,780	77,037	2,166,957
Exports	125,248	1,696,183	81,055	1,236,803
Stock on hand	....	683,218	....	549,641
Price low Mid	....	14¾c.	....	22c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THIS WEEK.

		Feb. 25, '71.
American Gold	110⅜@111@110⅜	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅜@111⅝	112
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111⅝@111⅜	111
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	108¾@109@108¾	....
Cen. Pac. 6 ₱ cents	102⅛@102¼	96
Union Pac. 6 ₱ cents	91⅛@91	83⅛
New-York Central	97@97⅜	95⅞
New-York Central Scrip	92¾@92⅜	91⅞
Rock Island	111⅛@110⅞	109
North-west Common	75⅝@74⅝	77⅜
North-west Preferred	90⅛@90⅞	87⅝
Reading	113⅛@113⅜	99¼
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛@43⅛@43⅞	37½
St. Paul Common	55½@56⅛	53⅜
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛@77¼	75
Toledo and Wabash	76⅛@75@75⅛	54⅛
Union Pacific	34@38⅛@32⅞@34⅛	24⅜
Erie	31@31	22
Western Telegraph	69@68⅛@69	51⅞
Pacific Mail	57⅛@59⅛	45⅝
Lake Shore	90⅞@91½@91⅛	96⅛

Money was in sharp demand on Saturday at 7 ₱ cent., and this rate was paid as well in Gold as in Currency, with a commission, in some instances, to the lender. At the close of Bank hours there seemed to be less demand than in the forenoon, when borrowers, apprehending a stringency from Friday's experience, made haste to supply their wants.

The Gold Market was again firm at 110⅞@111 ₱ cent. in the morning, but as there was less apprehension of scarcity of supply after the Bank return, the rate weakened to 110⅝ ₱ cent. There is not much done on Saturdays in Foreign Exchange, but the rates of the day on London were called firm at 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. 60 days, and 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent. short sight.

The Stock Market, after opening weak in prices and under some pressure to sell the Railroads, in anticipation of tight Money, recovered a steadier tone after the Bank return, and prices generally showed some improvement on the late quotations of Friday. Pacific Mail Stock was especially strong, while most of the Western Railroads were in fair demand; closing as follows, as compared with the last bids of Friday Afternoon. The Public Funds and the Railroad Mortgages left off steady.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 24.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	108⅝	108⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111⅝	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	111⅝	111⅝
American Gold	110⅛	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97	97⅛
N. Y. C. & Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅛	92⅝
Reading	114⅛	113⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅝	110⅛
North-west Common	74⅝	74⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	90⅛
Pacific Mail	58	59⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77	77⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅝	43⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75⅛
Western Telegraph	68⅝	69
Erie	30⅝	31
Union Pacific	33⅛	34⅛
Lake Shore	91	91⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock, (the Saturday hour for closing,) the speculation in the Railroads, &c., was steady.

The following prices were made on Saturday for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup. n. i.. '65	110⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115⅝	5-20 reg., '67	110⅜
5-20 reg., '62	111	5-20 coup., '67	111⅝
5-20 coup., '62	111	5-20 reg., '68	112
Call bds., '72	112¾	5-20 coup., '68	112
5-20 reg., '64	111	10-40 reg	107⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 coup	107⅞
5-20 reg., '65	111	5s reg., '81	108⅜
5-20 coup., '65	111⅝	5s coup., '81	108⅜
5-20 reg. n. i. '65	110⅜	6s currency	114

And the following for the Miscellaneous Stocks:

Del. and Hud. Canal	120	Quicksilver Min. Co.	32¾
Pennsylvania Coal	210	Quicksilver Co., pref.	37
American Coal	49½	Mariposa Co., pref.	1⅝
Spring Mount. Coal	60	Adams Express	91⅝
Canton Co., Baltimore	81½	Wells-Fargo Express	64
Con. Coal of Maryland	36½	American M. U. Expr.	68¾
Cumb. Coal and Iron	50	United States Expr.	65
Western Union Tel.	68¾	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	59

The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the case of the New-York Central Scrip Dividend of December, 1868, is regarded as exceedingly fair to the Company. The Scrip of $23,000,000 was undoubtedly in the nature of a division of extra profits to the Stockholders. It was called and recognized as an 80 ₱ cent. Dividend at the time when the tax upon all Incomes and Dividends was five ₱ cent. But as the 80 ₱ cent. was supposed to represent the improvements of the Road from surplus increase, and its increased value since 1853, a period of fifteen years, the Commissioner so held, and as the Income Loan had only been in operation six years of the fifteen years, he claimed for the Government only 6-15ths of the tax on $23,000,000, or about $450,000, equal to only one-half of one ₱ cent. on the present Stock and Scrip of the Company.

Messrs. GEORGE E. COOKE & Co., Brokers in Insurance Scrip, under the Atlantic Mutual Office, No. 49 Wall-street, have carefully prepared and published, in pamphlet form, (for gratuitous distribution,) full reports of the New-York Marine Insurance Companies for the year 1872.

Messrs. W. B. SHATTUCK & Co. have added Foreign Exchange to their general banking business, with the Union Bank, of London, as their European correspondent.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have accepted the Farmers' Loan as the Register of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. The old Capital will be transferable and reregistered, if desired, from and after today. The new Capital, $5,000,000, cannot be registered or used for delivery until March 13, when the thirty days' notice will expire.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ **FOR THE SAFE AND SATISFACTORY INVESTMENT OF MONEY,** AND ADVANTAGEOUS EXCHANGE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, we recommend the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. Principal and interest payable in gold; interest payable May and November.

Denominations $1,000, $500, $100, coupon or registered. Price 94 and accrued interest.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. BONDS, interest payable January and July, which we buy and sell at current market price.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue Certificates of Deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ A SECURE INVESTMENT.

HEAVY SALES OF NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30s continue to be made, showing that these securities are steadily increasing in popularity.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, payable, principal and interest, IN GOLD; are EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX, and issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 COUPON, and $100 to $10,000 REGISTERED.

They are secured by a FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE UPON THE RAILROAD, ITS FRANCHISES, AND ALL THE LANDS AND PROPERTY NOW POSSESSED BY THE COMPANY, OR WHICH IT MAY HEREAFTER ACQUIRE.

By the provisions of the Mortgage the Trustees are required at all times to have in their possession 500 ACRES OF LAND AS SECURITY FOR EVERY $1,000 BOND OUTSTANDING.

In view of the ample security upon which these bonds are based, WE BELIEVE NO SAFER INVESTMENT can be made, nor one yielding a LARGER INCOME.

Holders of United States Five-twenty Bonds can now convert them into NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES, realizing an immediate handsome profit, and increasing their yearly interest income nearly ONE-THIRD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 24.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Spts. Turp., bbls.	238
Broom-corn, bales	101	Tar, bbls.	300
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Resin, bbls.	2,063
Cotton, bales	1,606	Oil-cake, pks.	400
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	25	Pork, pks.	760
Dried Fruit, pks.	26	Cut-meats, pks.	2,926
Eggs, bbls.	928	Grease, pks.	121
Flour, bbls.	4,624	Lard, pks.	1,850
Wheat, bushels	8,300	Stearine, pks.	50
Corn, bushels	36,900	Butter, pks.	1,867
Oats, bushels	2,300	Cheese, pks.	973
Malt, bushels	625	Tallow, pks.	14
Barley, bushels	13,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,610
Grass-seed, bags	55	Peanuts, bags	326
Flax-seed, bags	29	Pecans, pks.	25
Beans, bbls.	86	Silver Ore, pks.	110
Corn-meal, bbls.	303	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds.	4
Corn-meal, bags	400	Starch, boxes	2,425
Elaine Oil, bbls.	50	Skins, bales	100
Hemp, bales	21	Tobacco, hhds	13
Hops, bales	15	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	326
Hides, No.	605	Whisky, bbls.	805
Hides, bales	557	Wool, bales	209
Leather, sides	6,175		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—574 bales Cotton, 338 tcs. Beef, 1,645 boxes Bacon, 199 bales Leather, 34 Sewing-machines, 129 Hams, 50 tubs Lard, 619 pks. Butter, 1,250 bags Clover-seed, 1 case Rubber, 10 bbls. Grouse, 612 boxes Meat, 88 bbls. Provisions, 160 bbls. Apples, 10 cases Organs, 14 kegs Nails, 126 bales Furs, 57 bbls. Oysters, 532 tcs. Lard, 343 boxes Cheese, 15 boxes Bellies, 1 Buggy, 9 cases Hardware.

By the steamer *Dacian*, for London—60 pks. Starch, 405 bbls. Resin, 388 boxes Bacon, 9 boxes Drugs, 142 pks. Sperm-oil, 27 boxes Tongues, 32 boxes Cheese, 150 bbls. Pork, 28 casks Tartaric Acid, 21 cases Gambier, 10 cases Oil-wintergreen, 240 pks. Reapers, 88 pks. Mowers, 12 pks. Pumps, 18 cases Forks, 175 tcs. Beef, 100 cases Spermaceti, 76 pks. Agricultural Implements, 1 case Essential-oil.

By the ship *Black Prince*, for London—14,354 bushels Wheat, 11,257 bushels Corn, 4,800 Staves, 324,390 lbs. Oil-cake.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—50 hhds. Tallow, 173 bags Clover-seed, 30 tcs. Beef, 20 boxes Corn, 15 bbls. Tongues, 25 boxes Ham, 995 boxes Bacon, 92 bbls. Foots, 200 tons Bone-dust, 60 tons Oil-cake, 3,811 bushels Corn, 229 pks. Scraps, 487 pks. Oil-cake, 1,257 tcs. Lard, 2,000 bushels Peas, 69 hhds. Bark, 244 boxes Bacon, 365 bbls. Pork, 423 pks. Meats, 50 tcs. Tallow, 26 boxes Lard, 372 cases Mowers, 336 boxes Shoulders, 2 cases Seneca Roots, 145 pks. Clothes Pins.

By the bark *Veloce*, for Cork and orders—16,415 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Primo*, for Cork and orders—29,055 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—9 cases Paintings, 117 bbls. Potash, 71 hhds. Tallow, 1,050 boxes Bacon, 2 cases Rubber, 35 cases Can Goods, 11 pks. Corn, 55 pks. Grease, 250 pks. Sewing-machines, 1 case Furs, 90 Oars, 7 cases Corn-meal, 6 cases Machinery, 203 pks. Hams, 75 bags Clover-seed, 26 boxes Bellies, 5 bales Skins, 21 hhds. Tobacco, 700 tcs. Lard.

By the bark *Ferdinand*, for Hamburg—100 cases Beef, 35 bales Sarsaparilla, 250 boxes Extract Logwood, 67 pks. Brandy, 6,233 sticks Logwood, 219 pks. Tallow, 85 boxes Clocks, 50 hhds. Tallow, 59 logs Walnut, 57 casks Casings, 60 hhds. Asphaltum, 850 tierces Lard.

By the steamer *New-York*, for Bremen—535 hhds. Tobacco, 2 cases Segars, 54 bales Tobacco, 4 cases Rubber, 102 cases Machinery, 100 tierces Lard, 474 boxes Bacon, 195 bales Cotton, 2 boxes Bromide Potash, 43 bbls. Bungs, 601 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 500 boxes Starch, 38 bales Furs, 383 bags Clover-seed, 2 kegs Potash Salt.

By the bark *Rosalia*, for Marseilles—464 tons Logwood.

By the brig *Madonna*, for Barbados—75 bbls. Beef, 25 bbls. Pork, 550 bbls. Corn-meal, 600 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Peas, 200 bags Corn, 200 bbls. Crackers, 50 bbls. Bread, 10 hhds. Oil-meal, 2,500 lbs. Lard, 100 cases Petroleum, 3 Carriages, 1,200 Shooks.

By the brig *Harry & Aubrey*, for Barbados—100 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beef, 800 bbls. Flour, 589 bbls. Corn-meal, 400 bbls. Bread, 150 bbls. Crackers, 600 bags Corn, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 5,120 lbs. Butter, 50 bbls. Peas, 100 bags Peas.

By the brig *S. N. Martin*, for Demerara—164 bbls. Pork, 75 bbls. Beef, 100 boxes Cheese, 800 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 400 bbls. Bread, 150 bags Corn, 100 bags Feed, 55 bags Bread, 1 Carriage, 248 Shooks, 350 bags Potatoes, 60 Sheep, 7 Mules, 7 Horses, 18 Casks, 25 bales Hay, 40 bags Oats, 15 bags Corn.

By the brig *Thomas Owen*, for Havana—5,000 cases Crude Petroleum, 100 carboys Acid, 5 drums Caustic Soda, 210 Trunks, 16,000 pieces Lumber, 107 kegs Nails, 6 boxes Machinery, 150 bbls. Beans, 50 Empty Hogsheads, 125 tons Stone.

By the brig *Anna*, for Gibraltar—13,080 feet Boards, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 5 boxes Tobacco, 488 pks. Fish, 12 boxes Oysters, 4 boxes Chairs, 10 boxes Florida Water, 25 boxes Crackers, 16 bbls. Beef, 300 cases Petroleum, 600 reams Paper, 20 bbls. Pork, 20 boxes Beef, 300 sacks Salt, 20 bbls. Beans, 20 boxes Axes, 26 boxes Cheese, 7,245 lbs. Lard, 1,331 lbs. Ham.

And from Philadelphia for Lisbon, by the bark *Marianna* 7th—5,000 gallons Refined Petroleum in cases, 121,670 gallons Refined Petroleum in bbls.....By the bark *Oreste*, for Limerick, 20,885 33-56 bushels Corn....By the bark *Lydia*, for Donegal, 19,959 16-56 bushels Corn....By the bark *Sandswall*, for Kingstown, 18,516 41-56 bushels Corn.

COFFEE—No important dealings transpired. Quotations nominally unchanged.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., but closing with more steadiness; sales, 2,189 bales, including 1,321 bales to shippers, 543 bales to spinners, and 325 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a brisk movement reported, but values have been quoted off ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 23,500 bales, (10,150 bales last evening, and 13,350 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 100 bales at 22⅝c.; March, 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 50 bales at 22⅜c., 700 bales at 22 7-16c., 600 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22⅜c., (notice after 10th,) 3,400 bales at 22⅜c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 800 bales at 22½c.; April, 600 bales at 23 1-16c., 600 bales at 23⅛c., 500 bales at 23 3-16c., 200 bales at 23⅛c., 300 bales at 23 3-16c.; May, 200 bales at 23⅜c., 300 bales at 23 7-16c., 600 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23 9-16c., 200 bales at 23⅝c.; June, 100 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23⅝c. And today, for February, 200 bales at 22 5-16c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22⅜c.; March, 800 bales at 22 5-16c., 300 bales at 22⅛c., 2,700 bales at 22 5-16c., 500 bales at 22⅛c., 600 bales at 22 5-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 200 bales at 22 11-32c., 1,200 bales 22 5-16c.; April, 650 bales at 23c., 700 bales at 22 15-16c., 900 bales at 22⅞c., 800 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c.; May, 800 bales at 23⅜c., 400 bales at 23 7-16c., 100 bales at 23⅜c.; June, 500 bales at 23⅛c., 600 bales at 23⅛c., 300 bales at 23 9-16c. Exchanged—100 bales February for 100 bales March, even; ⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales March for 500 bales April. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22⅜c.; March, 22.45c.; April, 23.08c.; May, 23.38c.; June, 23.49c. The receipts at this port today were 1,606 bales, including 29 bales from Norfolk, 9 bales from Georgetown S. C., 131 bales from Washington, N. C., 898 bales from Galveston, 539 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports during the week were 74,013 bales, against 88,260 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,163,405 bales, against 2,778,766 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	20	20⅛	20¾
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞	21⅞
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝	22⅞
Middling	22¾	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	24⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, particularly the low grades, prices of which have favored purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 70@7; good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 70@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@7 15 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 40@$6 00
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	6 10@ 6 60
Extra State	6 70@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 65
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been in pretty fair request at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls. at $6 25@$8 30 for ordinary to very good, and $8 30@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn-meal has been in slack demand at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat, particularly prime Amber, has been in light supply and good request for export and milling, at rather stronger prices. Spring Wheat has attracted less attention, and, under somewhat freer offerings, has been quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 74@$1 75 for Amber Michigan, in store; $1 77½ for do., delivered; $1 68@$1 72 for Red Pennsylvania, in store and afloat; $1 73 for Amber Western, reported to arrive; $1 64½@$1 67½ for Red Western, in lots; $1 75@$1 80 for small lots of White State and Western; $1 61 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 60 for Choice No. 2 do., called No. 1, also in store; $1 60½ for choice No. 2 North-west Spring, delivered, and $1 57½ for Straight No. 2 do., in store, ₱ bushel....Corn has been moderately active, and has been quoted somewhat firmer. The export call has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at 69c.@71c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 70½c.@70¾c. for prime samples delivered, closing at 70½c.@71c. for good to prime afloat; 71c.@72c. for Yellow and White Western; 71c.@72c., chiefly 71c. for Yellow Southern. For prime old Mixed Western, in store, there were bids reported of 73½c., with 75c. asked....Rye, wholly nominal....Barley has been in fair request and quoted steadier for prime samples; sales, since our last, 27,000 bushels, at $1 12½@$1 15 for Canada West, 90c. for Western, and 75c.@81c. for Two-rowed State....Of Barley-malt, 700 bushels Two-rowed State were sold at $1 ₱ bushel....Oats have been quite sparingly sought after within our previous range; sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels at 53c.@54c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 51½c.@52c. for do., in store; 53½c. for State, afloat, and 54½c.@56c. for White Western and Ohio, ₱ bushel.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry for dry stock at the recent advance. The offerings have been light, checking business. An active call has been noted for wet-salted and slaughter stock at firmer and buoyant rates. The week's receipts have been 28,609 Hides; sales, 58,620 Hides, and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 5,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 22½@26 lbs., 27½c.@28c.; 3,850 Dry Entre Rios, 22@25 lbs., 27c.@27½c.; 9,300 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., 27½c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21½ lbs., 23½c., gold, as they run; 2,100 Dry Rio Grande and Montevideo Kips, 10@18 lbs., 28½c., gold, selected; 2,650 Dry California, to arrive, 22@23 lbs.; 450 Dry Central America, 20 lbs., private terms; 4,120 Dry San Juan, 22 lbs., 21½c.; 1,450 Dry Bogota, 21@24 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, as they run; 800 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs.; 7,300 Dry Mexican, part to arrive, 22@24 lbs.; 900 Dry Campeachy, &c., 17 lbs.; 5,800 Dry Corpus Christi, part to arrive, 24 lbs., on private terms; 8,950 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 22@25 lbs., at 22½c.@23c., currency, as they run; 2,000 Dry Texas Kips, 10@11 lbs.; 450 Dry-salted Matamoras, 30 lbs.; 600 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,300 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, selected; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 22,700 hides, (same time last year 132,650 hides and 800 bales,) as follows: 10,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 600 Dry and Salted West India, 6,300 Dry and Salted Mexican, 3,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 11,400 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow from Europe.

HOPS—The market shows but little animation, the demand being almost wholly from consumers, who are purchasing only to meet present wants. The scarcity of desirable lots and the extreme views of holders have been against free dealings. Mr. EMMET WELLS reports receipts of Domestic for the week of 321 bales, and imports of foreign, 128 bales. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 35c.@60c., the latter rate for extra fine; crop of 1870 at [illegible]; older growths at [illegible]; foreign at 60c.@70c.

LEATHER—Free purchases of Hemlock Sole have been reported, for shipment and on speculative account, as well as for manufacturing purposes, at a further general improvement of ½c. ₱ lb. There is very little of damaged Leather in the stock. For Union Crops and Rough Leather, a good inquiry is noted at buoyant prices, on scant offering. We quote: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Light, 27c. California Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 26c.@26c. Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26c.@27c.; Light, 25½c.@26c. Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23½c.@25½c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c. Rough, 22c.@23c. Union Cropped, Heavy, 35c.@40c.; Middle, 35c.@40c.; Light, 35c.@38c. Bellies, 17c.@19c. Oak—Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Rough Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., currency, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at old figures; 300 bbls. New-Orleans were sold, in lots, at 57c.@59c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand and steady, on the basis of $4 75 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 500 bbls....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine has been in less urgent request, and rather easier as to price; sales, 200 bbls. in lots, at 87½c.@88½c. for merchantable, and 89c. for shipping, closing at about 87½c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been very quiet, and quoted essentially unchanged....Refined for early delivery quoted at 22c.@22¼c. here, and 21¼c.@21½c. at Philadelphia, for Standard White....Refined in cases quoted nominally at 27¾c.@28¼c....Crude quoted at 12¾c. ₱ gallon; sales, 3,000 bbls....Shipping Crude at 16¾c....Naphtha down to 10½c. for City, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. at this rate, for early delivery....Creek figures about as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery at about former figures, sales having been confined to small lots at $13 37@$13 50 for old Western Mess; $14 25 for inspected new Mess, and $12 for new Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been limited, with sales reported of only 500 bbls. new Western Mess, seller March, at $14 10, and 250 bbls. do., seller May, at $14 37½, ₱ bbl.....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 6¼c.@6¾c. for City, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in request at 8¾c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The reported sales include 100 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9¼c.; 100 boxes Bellies at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 35 boxes Shoulders at 5¼c., and for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 boxes Shoulders at 4¼c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been in fair request and quoted very firm as to price, with sales reported here of 200 boxes Cumberlands at 7c.@7¼c.; 445 boxes Short Ribs, in lots, at 7¼c.; 350 boxes Short Clear at 7⅜c.@7¾c., chiefly at 7⅜c.; also, for March delivery at Chicago, 200 boxes Long Clear at 6¾c.; and same delivery at Milwaukee, 200 boxes Cumberlands at 6¼c. ₱ lb....Lard has been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered rates; prime samples have been offered with reserve. Sales have been reported of 700 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery at 9⅜c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c. for prime Western Steam; 9⅞c. for choice do.; 9⅞c.@10c. for prime Kettle-rendered, part to arrive; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for prime to choice City; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for No. 1, and 10c.@10⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been less call noted at about previous quotations; sales 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller March, at 9¾c., and 500 tcs. do., seller April, at 10c.; also, for prompt delivery at Chicago, 1,000 tcs. do. at 8¾c. ₱ lb....Beef continues in moderate request at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 110 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in demand at from $12@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $23@$24 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams in request at $22@$26 as the extremes; sales, 120 bbls., in lots, within the range....Nothing really new in Butter or Cheese.

SEEDS—Clover has been offered less freely, and desirable samples have been quoted rather firmer, on a fair inquiry; sales, 2,150 bags at 10¼c.@10½c. for Indiana and Michigan, 10c.@10¼c. for State, and 9⅜c.@9¾c. for Ohio; other kinds unaltered.

SKINS—A good inquiry has been noted for Deer at steady rates; sales, 6,000 Para and 5,000 Central America; receipts, 39 bales Para, 34 bales San Juan, 31 bales Mexican and 4 bales Texas and Southern. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.@55c.; Guatamala, 60c.@62c.; Chagres, 57½c.@60c.; Campeachy, 50c.@52c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; San Juan, 52c.@54c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.; Angostura, 38c.@40c.; Para, 50c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@38c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been pretty actively sought after, and sales have been reported of 650 bales Curacoa, 350 bales Mexican, 209 bales Cape and 38 bales Calcutta; receipts, 212 bales Curacoa, 40 bales Cape, and 332 bales Mexican. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 48½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 36c.@38c.; Madras, each, 48c.@50c.; Patna, 45c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 72c.@75c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been about steady, but without activity. Sales, 350 hhds. fair Refining Cuba at 9c., and 372 boxes Centrifugal at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Nothing really new in Refined. Quotations as in our last.

TALLOW, &C.—There has been a more active call noted for prime stock, mainly for shipment, with more steadiness as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 415,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9¼c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9 3-16c.@9¼c. for prime; also, 47,000 lbs. prime Stearine, for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@10¼c.; and 100 pks. Grease at 7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 91¼c.@91½c. ₱ gallon, showing a rather steadier market.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights the chief call has been for room for Cotton, Grain, Provisions and Clover Seed. Grain rates have been quoted rather stronger, on a scant supply of room for immediate use. The chartering movement has been moderate, with the main inquiry for Grain and Petroleum vessels, and with the advantage as to rates in favor of ship-owners, who show more confidence in view of the reduced offering of available tonnage....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 1,600 bales Cotton at ½d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail chiefly by steam; 23,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 6½d. for Corn, and 7d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 250 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 500 bags Clover-seed, and 900 pks. Provisions, by do., at 25s. ₱ ton....For London, 39,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 6d. for Corn, and 6½d. for Wheat, part from store....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 765 tons, with about 5,300 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms; a British ship, 1,058 tons, with about 7,200 quarters do. from do. at 5s. 6d. to the United Kingdom; a German bark, 3,000 quarters do. from do. at 6s., or, if direct, 6d. off, and if to the Continent, 10 ₱ cent. additional....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Swedish brig, 246 tons, with about 1,500 bbls. Naphtha, reported on private terms....For Antwerp, 350 tcs. Lard and 150 boxes Bacon at 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Stettin, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs., and 200 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton; also, the Danish steam-ship *Rolf*, placed on the berth, for general cargo....For Copenhagen, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, at 40s. ₱ ton....For Stockholm, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, reported at ¾c. ₱ lb., and a small quantity of Resin at 5s. ₱ 280 lbs....The Norwegian bark reported yesterday with 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, for the Baltic, on private terms, goes to Stockholm, and gets about 6s. ₱ bbl....The British bark, 620 tons, reported yesterday, from Philadelphia, for the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, takes, in addition to the Refined Petroleum in barrels and the Tallow previously mentioned, about 1,000 cases Petroleum, at 12d. ₱ case....Two or three Petroleum vessels were under negotiation from New-York and Philadelphia, but not closed up to a late hour....For the north side of Cuba and back, a schooner, 700 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, at $6 50; another, 380 hhds. capacity, reported from do., at 50c....For the south side of Cuba, two schooners, 400 hhds. and 350 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia at 52c....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, a brig, 500 hhds. capacity, at $6 50....For Porto Rico, a Boston brig, hence and back, at equal to 50c. ₱ bbl., and a brig, 400 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia and back, at 50c. and $4 75.....For New-Orleans, an American ship, 944 tons, reported from Philadelphia, without particulars....For San Francisco, an American ship, 930 tons, placed on the berth at Boston, for general cargo. For Boston, a British bark, 258 tons, with Wool from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, at ⅝d. ₱ lb., and 5 ₱ cent. primage.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm on Winter Extras, holders asking an advance of 25c. WHEAT active on speculation accounts; prices firm and steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 25¼@$1 26; No. 3 do., $1 18. CORN unchanged and quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c.; Yellow Southern, 50½c. OATS unchanged and dull; No. 2 at 32c.@32¼c. RYE unchanged and dull; No. 2 at 74c.@74½c. for fresh, 73½c.@74c. for regular. BARLEY dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring at 59c. regular, 60c. fresh. MESS PORK dull and a shade lower; the bulk business done was in making settlements at $12 40@$12 45. LARD unchanged and quiet at 8¾c.; March, 8 9-10c., but closed weak. Live HOGS quiet and weak, range $4 15 to $4 55. Dressed HOGS in good demand at $5 05@$5 10. Bulk MEATS in fair demand and firm, owing to light receipts. WHISKY dull and drooping at 86c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 22¼c.; net receipts, 4,343 bales; gross, 4,475 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 3,359 bales; to Havre, 2,419 bales; to Barcelona, 510 bales; to New-York, 1,361 bales; sales, 4,600 bales; stock, 230,680 bales. FLOUR—Market nearly bare, buyers awaiting receipts; Treble Extra, $8 50@$10. CORN firmer; Mixed, 71c.; White, 74c.@75c. OATS scarce at 59c. No BRAN in the market. HAY—Prime, $32; Choice, $34. PORK—None here; Mess, to arrive, is quoted at $15 50@$16. BACON—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE firm and unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 120¾@121¼; Sight drafts on New-York, ¼ ₱ cent. discount. GOLD, 110⅜.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—FLOUR firm; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT firm at $1 60@$1 63. CORN steady at 47c. RYE steady at 90c.@93c. OATS quiet and unchanged. BUTTER firm at 20c.@25c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. PORK, $13@$13 25. LARD, 9c.@9⅛c. Bulk MEATS—4⅜c. for Shoulders; 6⅜c.@6½c. for Sides. BACON—5⅛c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Sides, asked; no sales. Live HOGS dull and lower at $4 50@$4 95; receipts, [illegible],100 head.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—WHEAT in small supply and held higher. RYE dull at 90c. for State. CORN steady at 71c. for Western Mixed. BARLEY nothing doing. OATS dull; sales of bagged lots of State at Susquehanna depot at 53c.@55c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 920 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,896 bales; coastwise, 332 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 22,066 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—COTTON—No demand; buyers and sellers apart; no quotations given; net receipts, 1,892 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,181 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 66,760 bales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Markets generally dull, quotations unchanged, except CORN, which is about 1c. lower in certain locations; also 6 cars No. 2 at 58c.@60c. OATS, 45c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 24—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88¾.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, Feb. 24—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull and unchanged. BREADSTUFFS—The market quiet. PROVISIONS—Pork, 55s. ₱ bbl. for fine Western prime Mess.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—SUGAR.—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 187,000 boxes and 14,000 hhds. Receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas 11,339 boxes and 6,450 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 17,500 boxes and 1,250 hhds., including 10,000 boxes and 825 hhds. to the United States. Market quiet and weak, owing to unfavorable advices from abroad. Merchants refuse to purchase, owing to high demands of holders, and concessions would have to be made to sell. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9¼@10½ reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11¼@13 reals ₱ arroba. Molasses Sugar, 8¾@9 reals ₱ arroba for Nos. 8 to 10 Muscovado Sugar. Fair to Good Refining quiet and weak at 9¾@9¾ reals, ₱ arroba; Grocery Grades irregular at 10¾@11¾ reals, ₱ arroba. MOLASSES quiet; Clayed, 5¾@6 reals per keg; Muscovado, 5¾@6 reals per keg. BACON steady at $13 25@$14 50 ₱ cwt. BUTTER dull. FLOUR firmer at $14@$14 75 ₱ bbl. for American. HAMS quiet; American Salted, $15@$18 ₱ quintal; American Sugar-cured, $20@$22 ₱ quintal. LARD steady; in kegs, $15 50@$15 75 ₱ quintal; in tins, $17 75@$18 75 ₱ quintal. POTATOES flat at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl. ONIONS firm at $4@$4 75 ₱ bbl. for American. COAL-OIL, in tins, 4¼ reals per gallon. NAVAL STORES in demand. LUMBER—White Pine buoyant, $40 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $36@$38 ₱ M. SHOOKS—Box quiet at 9¾@9¾ reals; hogshead firm at 21@24 reals. Empty HOGSHEADS in fair demand at $3 25@$3 50. HOPS weak. FREIGHTS quiet and weak; shippers refuse to charter owing to the unsettled state of the market; per box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $1@$1 25. EXCHANGE firm; on United States buoyant, 60 days, currency, 2@2½ premium; short sight, 4@4½ premium; 60 days, gold, 12½@12¾ premium; short sight, 14@14½ premium; on London, 24@24½ premium; on Paris, 8¾@9 premium.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress in a small family; has six years' unobjectionable reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper by an experienced lady of education; thoroughly understands her business; will make herself useful; do the marketing, or be a companion and wait on a lady; competent reader and correspondent; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and to do washing, or chamber-maid and assist in washing, or the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; understands soups and game; an excellent baker; will go to the country during Summer; good City reference. Apply at No. 60 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress and dress-maker; understands family sewing; an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as superior cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding; has the best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, OR TO cook and assist in washing, by a young woman very respectable, and very good cook; meats, games, soups, pastry, &c., good baker; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress, families' or gentlemen's washing, to do at home; seventy-five cents to $1 per dozen. Call or address No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and wait on lady; has no objection to assist with light chamber-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 648 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do the work of a family between them; City or country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

EMPLOYERS

Suited immediately with first-class help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country; at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH seamstress; understands machine sewing; cuts and fits well; can give satisfactory reference from last employer. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST experienced waitress; one who can take the place of a man servant in waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 737 6th-av., corner 42d-st., over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, and doing up of fine muslins, &c.; best of City reference will be given. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation to take charge of a baby as a dry nurse and to make herself generally useful; has good reference, if required. Call for three days at No. 28 Madison-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Welsh Protestant woman, very respectable, and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best City references. Call at No. 645 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid, by a competent Swiss young woman; speaks French fluently; will make herself useful; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and laundress' situation, by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

A. PELTON & CO., NO 645 6TH-AV., NEAR 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) have competent and reliable servants of every description, viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; can take the place of a man; is thoroughly competent and reliable; best of reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH cook; understands boning, larding, soups, desserts, game, jellies, creams, &c.; satisfactory references given. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 310 East 32d-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper, or would take charge of growing children. City references can be seen for two days, at No. 220 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as good cook; an excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 324 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to travel with a lady as nurse to growing children, or to wait on a lady. Address TRAVELER, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to take care of growing children and do sewing or upstairs work; excellent City references. Apply at No. 216 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; no objections to a short distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for three days at 214 West 16th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman as cook or laundress; thoroughly efficient in either capacity. Apply at No. 140 West 30th-st.

ATTENTION, EMPLOYERS!

All wanting servants should apply at the oldest agency in America, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; 200 girls constantly on hand; all ages, nationalities, and religions; no fee asked until suited; no servant admitted without first-class reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; will assist at washing and ironing; excellent references from last employer. Apply at No. 150 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 247 West 41st-st., third floor, front room.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; will do some coarse washing if required; excellent references. Apply at No. 430 3d-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is careful and reliable; best City reference. Call at 206 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as first-class chamber-maid; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 215 West 30th-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER would go out by day or week; can cut and fit; a good trimmer. Call or address No. 648 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SPEAKING French and English, the care of one or two children, and to do sewing. Apply at No. 239 East 46th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WILL BE found, as usual, a number of first-class servants of all nations and in all capacities, for City and country; also coachmen, gardeners and waiters.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to go out by the day to wash and iron or house clean. Call at No. 311 East 49th-st., Room No. 6.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT PERSON, who cuts, makes and trims handsomely ladies' evening, reception and walking dresses, wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address No. 200 East 38th-st.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY DESIRES to give her services in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary as companion to an invalid or elderly lady; would be willing to assist in sewing and housekeeping; references given and required; country preferred. Address Miss S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MOTHER and daughter, Protestants, as cook and waitress, in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 154 East 39th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener, single Englishman; thoroughly competent in all the branches of the business; learned in the best places in England; laying out gardens, lawns, grafting, pruning and all branches of gardening attended to; good references. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SWEDE, A SITUATION as farm hand, or as useful man on a gentleman's place; is a good hand with horses, driving, &c., and is very handy with carpenters' tools, willing and not afraid to work; has good references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter man (English) and in-door servant; has been accustomed to serve in some of the best families in the old country; very neat in appearance, willing and perfectly reliable; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a very respectable young man; good careful driver and groom; understands the care of horses, stock, &c.; milk, farm or take charge of a gentleman's place; best reference, country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; married, no family; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and attention to his business. Call or address J. C., No. 7 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly in every respect; unexceptionable references. Address THOMAS, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, WITH good reference, a situation as coachman or gardener; is obliging and willing to be generally useful; moderate wages accepted. Call or address JOSEPH, No. 111 Fulton-st., Room No. 3, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as first-class waiter; understands his duties perfectly; has unexceptionable City references as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well-recommended young man. Address WAITER, No. 435 8th-av., above corner 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; good City references. Address J. D., at feed-store, 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man to take care of a pair of horses or do any other kind of work for which he is competent; City or country. Call or address No. 352 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG Englishman, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to the country. Call or address R. H., 132 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a first-class private family. Call at No. 45 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, (German, small family,) a first-class gardener's place; best recommendations. J. S., Box No. 672, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN **IMPORTING HOUSE** a first-class **FLANNEL** and **BLANKET SALESMAN**; one thoroughly competent to take a leading position in a large business; none others need apply. Address **BOX NO. 33** New-York Post-office.

COOK WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, none other need apply; one fully competent, with good City references, can secure a good situation. Also, a chamber-maid, who is willing to make herself useful, can apply corner 77th-st. and Madison-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., a reliable woman for chamber-work and to care for two children. Apply at No. 235 East 19th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock Monday.

GARDENER WANTED—ROBUST, healthy and married, understanding green-house plants, cows and horses; wages $45, and cottage. Address Box No. 4,378 Post-office.

ALL GIRLS WISHING PLACES CAN be suited immediately. PELTON & CO., No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th-sts., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.

WELL-RECOMMENDED HELP IN every capacity; no charge unless a place is furnished. At Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

FARMER WANTED—YANKEE PREFERRED; must be married, capable and well recommended. Address WILLIAM, Box 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work or waitress. Apply at No. 44 West 32d-st.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; NONE BUT Protestants need apply. No. 39 East 22d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT United States Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, on the 4TH DAY OF APRIL, 1872. At the San Antonio Arsenal, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz.:

- 260 Rifled Muskets, Springfield, cal. 58.
- 43 Sabres, light, cavalry.
- 203 Non-com. officers' and musicians' swords.
- 642 Bridles, curb, cavalry.
- 1,164 Saddles, cavalry.
- 49,832 Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 50.
- 4,808 Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 52.
- 7,160 United States Centre-fire Cartridges, cal. 50.

Also gun-carriages and caissons, with limbers, sling-carts, spare wheels, cavalry and infantry accoutrements, horse equipments, and various other articles.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C., or to the undersigned. CLIFTON COMLY,
Captain of Ordnance, commanding.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 26, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:

4,937 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
147 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo *Neuovo Providenza* from Naples, and ready for examination, on Pier No. 12 East River.
Immediately after, within their store,
750 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
600 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERNAN MACK, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 19th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 533 Third-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., and the lease of said premises, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVAL STORES.—Will be sold at public auction at the Navy-yard, New-York, at noon on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, by order of Rear-Admiral Smith, a large quantity of condemned provisions and small stores; condemned equipment stores consisting of old Manila and hemp rope, Manila and hemp shakings, old scrap iron, &c., and about 2,000 bbls. resin, belonging to the Construction Department. Catalogues of the articles can be obtained upon application to the Commandant.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director,
United States Navy.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.

E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
C. B. SMITH,
d11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
f26-law6mM*

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANÇAISE, [illegible] parlant italien et français, désire une position comme gouvernante ou pour compagnie d'une dame. Adresse Mrs. HARRIS, No. 162 West 19th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—DON JUAN, (German Opera.)—Mme. Fabbri and Mr. Carl Formes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE NAIAD QUEEN.—The Majiltons, Miss Kate Santley and Miss Jenny Lee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—CONCERT by the Jubilee Singers.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy, influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

A correspondent states that a "plan is being organized to corrupt the Assembly Judiciary Committee." We cannot but believe that any such plan will fail in its purpose. The public eye is steadily fixed on this Committee, and it is not probable that the members of it are accessible to bribes. We may state that it is a mistake to suppose the Bar Association are opposed to open sessions of the Committee. They are very willing to have the proceedings made public, and to have the evidence reported.

The *Tribune* is doubtful about the guilt of HANK SMITH, although a tenth part of the evidence adduced against him would have more than satisfied it of the guilt of any man who did not happen to be on its "own side of the house." It will be obliged, however, to give in by and by. Meanwhile it asks us to give a "square" opinion about the cases of Senator WOOD, TERWILLIGER, and CUSHMAN. With regard to Senator WOOD, we say that his case is under investigation by a committee, and pending its decision we would rather not express a more positive opinion about it than this: That it looks very bad; that if Senator WOOD is guilty he is a disgrace to any party; and that we shall feel much indebted to the *Tribune* for bringing him to justice. A corrupt Republican deserves far less mercy than a corrupt Democrat. We may remind the *Tribune* that it threatened to expose other Republican Senators, but has not yet done so. We hope that if it has any facts in its possession, it will publish them, or send them over to us, and we will publish them without delay, and be very glad of the chance. We adhere to our opinion about Mr. TERWILLIGER. We cannot look upon him as a "thief." His offense does not deserve to be described as a theft. No fair-minded man can look into it, and say that it bears any resemblance to TWEED's robberies, or to the base swindles carried out in the Bowling-green Savings Bank under HANK SMITH. Of Mr. CUSHMAN, we have only to say that he has been accused of fraudulent acts, that we have seen no evidence refuting the accusation, and that the *Tribune* appears to us to have made out its case. If it wishes us to do anything about it, let us know, and it shall be gratified.

Judge HILTON is indebted to "the enormous business" of the Parks Department under his control, and that of SWEENY and TOM FIELDS, for an opportunity of evading some very ugly questions. It is impossible for his mind to retain any definite impressions regarding his action in the purchase of gravel of the Ring leader FREAR and his partner HUSTED. He don't at all recollect that he so far indulged in impudent admissions as to denounce this now famous company as a pack of rascals, and he regarded it as quite impossible that he ever countenanced the saddling of a gravel contract with the condition that a friend of SWEENY's should have the hauling of it at an exorbitant price. But there are witnesses, who tell very consistent stories, who do remember these things. When we recall the quality of Judge HILTON's testimony to Rev. HENRY M. FIELD concerning the Ring, and the unaccountable hostility to truth-telling he betrayed on that occasion, we shall be pardoned for not accepting the Judge as infallible.

Another week is to be wasted in the United States Senate. Mr. SCHURZ and his friends will resume their efforts to prove to the world that our Government has been guilty of a much more flagrant breach of international law than ever England committed. The time chosen is opportune—just when we are claiming damages for acts not half so bad as SCHURZ alleges against our own Government. And SCHURZ thinks that New-Hampshire will vote for the Democrats on the strength of this "case." Is he not a very sagacious statesman, as well as an ardent patriot?

Judge BARNARD can tell to a cent how much it is worth to a defendant in a suit to have a corrupt friend on the Bench. He also seems to appreciate how much it may hurt the prospects of a corrupt defendant to have his case go before an upright Judge. He accordingly asks in a letter of extreme coolness that Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN be removed from the Committee investigating his case. The main ground of his request is that Mr. TILDEN has long been declaring that he would do all he could to get BARNARD impeached and driven from the Bench. This, under the circumstances, is not discreditable to Mr. TILDEN, and if he were taken from the Committee for the reason that he deems BARNARD's removal a necessity of the hour, we hope and believe that no honest member of the Legislature could be found to replace him who would not be disqualified for the same reason.

The new plan for the management of the General Order business will be submitted to-morrow. Not a day has been lost in preparing it. So much for the statements of the "Anti-Grant" papers that nothing was to be done, and that no reforms were to be hoped for from the President. The trouble with SCHURZ, FENTON & Co. is that Gen. GRANT carries out reforms too quickly—they would like to have him refuse to do anything, so as to afford some excuse for the display of their personal malice. The promptness of the President in rooting out proved abuses is simply disgusting to the bolters and soreheads.

Reassembling of the Legislature—The Work Before It.

The Legislature will reassemble this evening after a week's recess, during which it is to be hoped that members have had sufficient time to transact their private business, and to ascertain the wishes of their constituents with regard to the public business which calls them to Albany. Without discussing the question raised by Mr. CHOATE at the Cooper Institute, whether the present Legislature has been as diligent and expeditious in the performance of its duties as it might have been, or as the public had a right to expect, it must be apparent to all its members that it has no time to waste in the few remaining weeks of its constitutional term of one hundred days. The hundred days will expire on the 10th of April—barely six weeks and two days from to-morrow—and although it may, if it chooses to do so without expense to the State, prolong its sessions beyond that date, yet experience has shown that it is not usually addicted to such self-sacrifice, unless prompted thereto in the interest of the lobby. Bills that have no "money in them" generally manage to get disposed of within the hundred days.

The leading measure of reform for this City—the Charter of the Committee of Seventy—will doubtless come up for a third reading to-morrow or Wednesday, and we trust and believe it will receive the votes of a large majority of the Assembly. There is no reason why its passage through the other House should be delayed beyond the present week. The Senators as well as the Assemblymen must all be familiar, by this time, with its provisions, and likewise with the fact that it meets the approval of a large majority of thinking men of both parties in this City. Its peculiar features have been fully and elaborately explained before a joint Committee of the two Houses in presence of a majority of the members of both, and no more time of the Legislature ought to be consumed in discussing its merits.

Following the new charter, the Committee of Seventy intend to submit to the Legislature a Registry and Election law, which has been framed with great care, and with special reference, in some of its provisions, to the charter that preceded it. This bill, we apprehend, will meet with very little opposition from any one who is sincerely desirous of preventing frauds at elections. It is said to be very stringent in its provisions and severe in its penalties, and places fraudulent voters, repeaters, and ballot-box stuffers in the category to which they properly belong, as the most dangerous of criminals, and the worst foes of republican government. With the passage of these two measures—the charter and the election law—the Committee of Seventy, we understand, propose to relinquish their duties imposed upon them by the people, as an advisory committee on legislation at Albany, and also (though we trust this will not be done at present) to disband their organization.

But there are many other reforms which the people of this City are expecting from the present Legislature which will occupy no small share of its time, and which are of scarcely less importance than those embodied in the measures recommended by the Committee of Seventy. A law to prevent frauds at elections will be of very little use, as experience has shown, unless we have Police Magistrates and prosecuting attorneys who are compelled to do their duty to the public, and bring to justice those who violate it. The entire machinery of criminal justice in this City needs overhauling, from the District-Attorney's Office down to the Police Courts. A bill is now pending before the Legislature for the reorganization of the Police and Justices' Courts, which contains many excellent provisions, and which, with perhaps some amendments, ought to be enacted into a law. The investigation which the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly has been directed to make into the affairs of the District-Attorney's Office, will doubtless suggest the needed legislation for that Department, and we hope the Committee will receive the advice and counsel of the Bar Association in framing any measure to correct the abuses in the administration of criminal justice in this City.

Not less urgent than any or all of the above reforms is the necessity for some action by the present Legislature for the relief of the commerce of New-York, which is fast being destroyed or driven away from this port by the extortions of Quarantine officials, Port-Wardens, Harbor-Masters, &c. Whether these abuses can best be remedied by a single legislative act, like the Board of Commerce bill already introduced, which shall centralize and combine the duties and the responsibility of four or five conflicting Boards in one commission; or whether a reorganization of the various commissions separately will best serve the purpose of reform, is a question for the Legislature to determine, after consultation with the representative commercial bodies of the City. That some radical legislation on this subject is imperatively demanded in the interest of the commerce of this port, all will admit.

Then there is the question of quick transit, which concerns every inhabitant, male and female, in the City, and which the present Legislature is expected to solve in the interest and to the satisfaction of the public. The gas monopolies, too, from whose extortion and tyranny the people have petitioned the Legislature in vain for relief for many years past, must be brought to a sense of their responsibility and duty to the public. And lastly, the people must be relieved from the corrupt Judiciary which has been the chief bulwark and support of the manifold abuses, rascalities, and crimes that have demoralized and disgraced our City. There is good reason to hope that two, at least, of the Judges who have brought the Bench of the State into such world-wide disrepute will be presented by the Assembly for impeachment before the adjournment of the Legislature. From the moment of such presentment, they will be suspended from all judicial functions, and their trial, which will take place before the Senate and the Court of Appeals, may safely be deferred till after the expiration of the legislative term of one hundred days, so as not to interfere with the regular business of the Legislature. If our Senators and Assemblymen who are to convene again in the Capitol this evening, will earnestly set themselves to work to carry out the reforms above suggested, they will earn the gratitude, not only of the people of this City, but of the whole State, and will entitle the body of which they are members to the future distinction of being, in fact as well as in name, the "Reform Legislature."

Mayor Hall's Trial.

Today the trial of Mayor HALL will begin, before Judge DALY. The character of the Judge affords some guarantee that we shall not have the scenes of last Monday renewed. If the prosecuting counsel are to be hissed, and Mayor HALL cheered whenever he opens his mouth, it will not be possible to look with much respect upon the proceedings of the Court. Mayor HALL's friends will no doubt muster in force, but they must be made to preserve at least some outward respect for the forms of justice.

This trial will decide the question whether vast misappropriation of the public funds can go on under the eyes of a leading public official, and sanctioned by his signature, and yet the official in question be held free from blame. We do not desire to dwell upon the case today. Every accused man is entitled to a fair trial, and all that we hope is that Mayor HALL will have a fair trial.

The rumors that the Attorney-General has withdrawn from the control of the case of Mayor HALL are without foundation. Two weeks ago, he retained Messrs. LYMAN TREMAIN, of Albany, and Messrs. HENRY L. CLINTON and WHEELER H. PECKHAM, of this City, to try the case, and the people will be represented by them. The Attorney-General never intended to conduct the trial in person, but the case of the people is in his charge.

A Ghostly Congress.

Congresses have latterly been frequent in Europe. The International Society has held its conventions to consult as to the most feasible method of securing to all workmen large wages, and of preventing any man from amassing sufficient capital to employ labor. The Red revolutionists have met and discussed projects for the immediate abolition of everything, and at least one Congress of atheists has been held, in order to resolve the Deity out of existence. The noisy Radicals having thus had their share of conventions, it is only fair that the Conservatives should have an opportunity to meet and propound impracticable schemes of their own. This is evidently the view of the dethroned monarchs and Dukes who are now holding a Congress at Antwerp, and it is probable that their debates will rival in absurdity the concerted shrieking of the atheistic Congress, and the organized anarchy of the Red Republican Conventions.

The Antwerp Congress represents the believers in the divine right of Kings. At its sitting will be present, either in person or by representatives, the preposterous old gentleman who calls himself "HENRI V.," the blind Ex-King of Hanover, the expansive ISABELLA of Spain, the advocates of the Pope's temporal power, King BOMBINO of Naples, and an unhappy multitude of dispossessed Italian and German Dukes. Such an assembly is quite without a parallel. Congresses of Kings have been frequently held, but they were participated in by monarchs who were capable of carrying into successful execution whatever plans they might devise. Never before have so many blighted monarchs and undeveloped despots met to mourn their hardships, and to undertake the vain task of rolling back the civilization of the century. It must be a dreary affair for these unhappy beings to rehearse to one another their respective grievances. Doubtless they will maintain an outward air of cheerfulness, but the gaity of their congress will be akin to the joviality of a death-bed, or the wild hilarity of a funeral.

Who is to preside over the gloomy debates of this depressing convention, is not announced. The blind King of Hanover will probably claim precedence on account of his advanced age, but the superior dullness of HENRI V. will constitute a strong counter-claim, while ISABELLA will possibly assert her inherent right of sex as an unanswerable argument against both her competitors. When the Congress is properly organized, and each participant has told the story of his wrongs, it will be in order to propose schemes whereby each, with the assistance of the other, shall come into his own again. And here is precisely where the Congress will undoubtedly become the scene of royal differences of opinion, and each monarch will feel constrained to reject the proffered aid of his fellows. Should ISABELLA offer to appeal to the Romans in behalf of the Pope-King, her offer must be rejected. The author of the Bab ballads informs us "that there is a point to which colonial bishops cannot go;" and it would plainly be impossible for the chief Bishop of the Roman Church to permit the graceless ISABELLA to parade her massive charms, and exercise her elephantine fascinations, in his behalf. Neither would ISABELLA herself accept the assistance of BOMBINO, for although the Spaniards might consent to her return, from sheer weariness of their present state of anarchy, the evil reputation of the cruel Neapolitan would ruin her chances, were the two ex-monarchs to associate themselves together. The intense pride of HENRI V. would hardly allow him to accept this aid of any one, even did he imagine that his present plan of attracting the favorable notice of his beloved Frenchmen, by wildly waving a white flag, could possibly fail of success; while any attempt to assist the obstinate GEORGE of Hanover would bear a close resemblance, both in point of difficulty and in certainty of failure, to the average effort of the farmer to induce an escaped pig to return with promptness and docility to his former pen.

The Congress, then, will probably accomplish nothing but the passage of a few resolutions. Queen ISABELLA will resolve that the decay of virtue and morality in Spain can be arrested only by her return; BOMBINO will bewail the cruel oppression under which Naples suffers at the hands of his cousin of Savoy; King HENRI will ask his associates to solemnly assert that nothing has occurred in France since the dethronement of CHARLES X., and King GEORGE will proclaim that he alone can see what miseries the Prussian free schools are certain to bring upon the Hanoverians; while the Dukes, small and great, will recite in chorus the wretchedness which free governments have inflicted upon the people who were once blessed with Ducal despotism.

Then, this important work accomplished, the Congress will dissolve, and the dethroned monarchs will return to their humble lodgings, to wait for the moment when Europe will sigh for ignorance and despotism. Were they fully capable of comprehending their true condition, they would promptly retire to the seclusion of the cemetery. They are already buried—some of them twelve years deep—and they ought not to outrage the public sense of the fitness of things by assembling in a ghostly Congress, and debating dead questions, in ghastly mockery of the conventions of living men.

The Havana Way.

The Cuban way of treating capricious and unsatisfactory singers and actors is summary, but it has its advantages. The prima donna of the opera at Havana, the other night, refused to sing because she found a thin house assembled. The audience, quick to claim its rights, made a great outcry in consequence, and called on the Captain-General, who was present in his box, to *make* her sing. He accordingly sent her word to that effect, but she still persisted in her refusal. Thereupon the Captain-General fined her one hundred dollars, and sent two officers to conduct her to the stage and make her sing. The prima donna, thus enforced, appeared on the stage, but in tears, and though compelled to yield, was still unrepentant. But lovely woman's tears affect even hard Havanese hearts, and those who had been loudest in calling upon the Captain-General to force her to sing, now deprecated force, and begged that this lyric Niobe be excused. But the Dictator of the island was resolute. What he had undertaken he would carry through, in spite of the tears of the prima donna and the weak relentings of those who had urged him to compel her to do her duty to the public. So Madame Prima Donna must wipe away her tears and sing her part through. But, the opera over—and here comes in Havanese poetic justice—the Captain-General, enraged at the position in which he had been put by the vacillation of those of the audience who had demanded his interference, and then had relented, and asked that he should back out of what he had undertaken at their instance, ordered the arrest of the leaders of this vacillating crowd, and when our informant left Havana they were still in prison, painfully atoning for their weakness.

Another instance to show the really Asiatic power of this Captain-General. A famous juggler, well known in this country, whose great feat is to make it appear that he cuts off his own head, by advertisements in the journals, posters, and hand-bills, drew a great house to see the exciting performance which he promised. The cutting off of heads naturally appeals very strong to Havanese tastes, and so on the appointed night the fashion, beauty, and bravery of the town assembled in eager expectation. The preliminary feats of the juggler were not altogether satisfactory to the audience, but they bore them with comparative patience, hoping more from the sanguinary trick which was to close the performance. But when this was reached, the house detected the machinery of it—the cutting off was not real enough—and loud were the outcries in consequence. The poor juggler was in sad distress; mobbing seemed imminent; he had been accustomed to less exacting houses, and had learned from successful experience elsewhere that a tricked audience might grumble and growl, but would not carry matters any further. In Havana he found it different. The dissatisfaction meant something here. It meant danger to himself possibly—certainly to his prospect of making money. And now again the Captain-General was called on to interfere, which he did right promptly. Mr. Juggler was fined five hundred dollars, and compelled in addition to disgorge all the money he had received for tickets. He very naturally left Havana forthwith, devoutly thankful that the punishment had been no greater, for visions of the garrote haunted his mind, and it is not likely that he will again return to the city of the Captain-General.

This summary way of dealing with those who undertake to amuse the public, has certain advantages, and might, perhaps, be profitably applied in more northern latitudes, where indignant purchasers of tickets to performances which are not carried out as advertised, would sometimes hail the interposition of even a Captain-General to defend their rights so often cavalierly regarded by managers.

Railroads to the Suburbs.

What with the efforts making at Albany to regulate railroad fares, and the movements of Connecticut capitalists to build a new railroad to New-York, our suffering suburban residents in Westchester County have a reasonably fair prospect of relief. It does seem to be an anomaly, which deals a blow at all our ideas of progress, that it should cost twice as much today to travel between our City and such places as Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Rye, and Port Chester as it cost twenty years ago. Nor is this increase in fare to be measured merely by the advance in the price of commutation tickets. For it must be remembered that, even when the fare was lowest, passengers were taken on board the cars at the New-Haven Railroad Company's depot, in Centre-street, and were thus relieved of the necessity now laid upon most of them of enduring a three-mile trip in street-cars and omnibuses, at an added expense of from thirty-six to forty-eight dollars a year. In counting the cost of residing in the Westchester County suburbs, it must therefore be borne in mind that, for meaner and insufficient accommodations, the New-Haven Railroad Company is really charging its commuters to New-Rochelle a sum equal to one hundred and twenty-six dollars a year.

Under the general Railroad law of Connecticut, enacted last year, in spite of a strenuous opposition from the present monopoly, a Company is forming with the charitable purpose of relieving the New-Haven Railroad Company of a part of the heavy burden of monopolizing the transportation of passengers and freight between our own City and New-Haven. The existing corporation has, under the long-continued pressure of this somewhat profitable burden, staggered into a comatose state as regards everything like progress, public spirit, or the disposition to accommodate its patrons. Not more than half enough trains are run over this road between New-York and the places within living distance of the City; fares and freights are unconscionably high, with no commensurate conveniences for those obliged to pay them; travelers are kept in a state of chronic provocation by rules and regulations, which are absurd in themselves and extortionate, as well as tyrannical in their application; and, if we may believe those who daily spend from two to four hours on this road, there is a sort of petty despotism practiced upon passengers which may possibly prove a means of grace, but which elicits very few grateful or affectionate impulses. It is not surprising, therefore, that this undertone of discontent has found expression in so practical a form as that which foreshadows the organization of another company at no very distant day. The preliminaries are in process of settlement, capital is rapidly coming in, directors have been chosen, a route to a considerable degree parallel with that of the old Company has been almost if not quite decided upon, and the work is in an encouraging condition. Obviously, there is a ray of hope for a good many of our suburban friends, whom, for so long a time, the New-Haven monopoly has led captive at its will.

Now, let us suggest that as matters stand, the best friend and most active promoter of this new project, paradoxical as the statement may seem, is the New-Haven Railroad Company itself. The antediluvian administration of the latter is a constant spur to the malcontents; the penny-wise and really parsimonious management of a corporation, which, better than almost any other in the country, can afford to be liberal, or, at least, just, must naturally lead the minds of its victims to dwell hopefully upon any reasonable prospect of relief. And the projectors of the new road may take heart with every fresh evidence they get that selfishness, senility, and the spirit of monopoly are installed permanently in the control of the New-Haven Road. A little glimpse of intended reform on the part of these railway magnates would, doubtless, dash the hopes of the innovators; but there are no indications, as yet, that any such move will be made. That the people of Westchester County mean to be recognized, as entitled to a decent degree of respect, is very clearly shown by their movements at Albany, and by the earnestness with which they welcome the "parallel road" as promising them relief. If the New-Haven managers were wise enough to institute a few nineteenth century reforms, (wherein New-Jersey notably excels,) they could bring the projectors of the new road to early grief by making their work entirely unnecessary. All that the traveling public require is reasonably cheap fares, numerous trains at convenient hours, comfortable, clean, light and well ventilated cars, and regulations which do not outrage an honest self-respect, or rob the passenger of both money and justice. These are the legitimate demands of those who travel on the New-Haven Road. If they are met, as they can be and should be, by that corporation, no parallel road is likely to be built. But if not conceded, and that pretty soon, the payment of dividends equal to thirty per cent. upon the original capital will become forever a thing of the past.

"Respectable" Swindlers.

The fear of bringing unmerited disgrace upon a respected name has been the means of keeping many a rogue out of the penitentiary and the State Prison. Recently, in Kentucky, there was a striking proof given of the injury which may be inflicted through this, to say the least, rather questionable delicacy. A youth, named S. ADAMS LEE, under the pretense that he had lost his right foot in the action between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and that he was closely connected with, and had letters of introduction from, some of the most influential men in the South, induced society to open its doors to him, and to have himself everywhere received with what may be called enthusiastic hospitality. The heads of families loosed their purse-strings with equal generosity, and in turn LEE entertained his sympathisers with readings from the poets, and lectures on marine mosses. Indeed, so well did he play his part that no one suspected his real character, until the editor of the *Yeoman*—a very sharp gentleman, by the way—instituted inquiries in other States, and published the result under the familiar head of "a swindler on his travels." But this did not come in time to save a very worthy young lady from what must prove a life-long subject of regret.

While visiting at a school in New-Castle, Ky., LEE formed the acquaintance of a Miss HAWKS, a native of Rochester, in this State, and so far gained upon her good will that she clung to him even after the *Yeoman's* exposition. Then followed the elopement to a neighboring town, where, but for the intervention of a few sincere friends, the marriage ceremony would have been performed. As it was, however, this was prevented, and in addition LEE was forced to make a full and complete confession of his numerous swindles in the presence of his intended victim. Miss HAWKS has since written a letter of thanks to the newspapers, in which she tells a very sad, but exceedingly romantic story of love and deception. It appears that she had once attempted to rid herself of LEE while under the impression that he was insincere. After hearing her avowal, the latter immediately repaired to another town and forwarded to her a telegram, in the name of a Major SANDFORD, to the effect that he, LEE, in despair at her treatment, had shot himself in the left lung. A letter followed, purporting to be from the same person, in which it was stated that, if the ball could be found and extracted, he might live. It also told of his piteous cries for "his EMMA," and of the author's faith in "Capt. LEE, of Virginia." To a woman there could be no better proof of devotion, and hence the elopement. Now, the worst feature about the case is that this consummate scoundrel was allowed to escape, although the evidence of his guilt in possession of the gentleman who arrested him would be sufficient—even under New-York law—to send him to State Prison for the greater portion of his life.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. GRANT on the 14th of February ordered the Attorney-General to direct the prosecution of those officers in the New-York Custom-house who are alleged to have received bribes from importers. In communicating this order to the District-Attorney of this District, the Attorney-General so framed it as to direct a prosecution of the persons offering the bribes, although it is not certain that this was the intent of the President. Whether it was or not, it is certain that it was not his intent to confine the prosecution to persons offering the bribes. Yet the Presses, bent on "breaking down Gen. GRANT," immediately proclaimed that the only response of the President to the evidence of bribery in the Custom-house was an order to prosecute the witnesses, and this perversion of the truth was repeated in the Senate by Mr. TRUMBULL, with the insinuation that the purpose of the President was to intimidate witnesses in other investigations. Nothing could be meaner than this kind of warfare, or more characteristic of those who employ it.

May we be permitted to inquire when Superintendent MILLER's friend, "Gen." WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., the receiver of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, intends to pay a dividend to the creditors of that exploded concern? After an examination by those economical and disinterested inquisitors, Messrs. SOUTHWICK and ELDRIDGE, (whose praises have been so often sung, of late, in the ears of the Investigating Committee,) this Company was driven into insolvency, and handed over to a Ring receiver by a Ring Judge. At the time of its failure, the Company had assets amounting to over $250,000, which were subject to liabilities of about $165,000, leaving a balance of $85,000 or $90,000 returnable to the unfortunate stockholders. The failure occurred just about a year ago, and meanwhile the receiver has made no sign. No dividends have been paid, no reports submitted, no satisfaction of any kind given to interested persons of an inquiring turn of mind. It may be that there are good reasons for such studied silence on the part of the Ring-dove in charge of the poor Commonwealth's affairs; perhaps there is nothing left to divide, or even to make any report about. But it would be worth something to know just how matters stand, and we would suggest to the son of his father that it will scarcely answer to "check it out" on the present line of reticence. It is probably a little too soon to suggest that the Supreme Court, which appointed TWEED to be receiver, should call on him for a report—for the same Judge who appointed still presides there to protect—but we feel reasonably sure that when the Judge who put in Receiver TWEED is himself put out, we shall have a chance to find out what has become of the Commonwealth Insurance Company's assets, although, perhaps, too late to be of any use.

Poor Greece seems to be perpetually going from bad to worse. Large sums of money are spent yearly there for the suppression of brigandage, yet the brigands increase, and are scarcely ever brought to justice. In two years, forty-seven persons are known to have been murdered by these outlaws, twenty-one wounded and nineteen released on ransoms; while of the fate of 107 others, known to have been captured by the robber bands, nothing has been ascertained whatever. Six of the ransomed persons had to pay, aggregately, about one hundred thousand dollars, which is said to be more than the cost of all the Greek Missions and Legations abroad. The roads are affirmed to be not so good as they were in the days of PERICLES, and the army is shamefully mismanaged; and it would really seem that things could not be worse if the brigands had entire control of the whole country, instead of, as now, a considerable part of it. Mr. WATSON, who succeeded Mr. EDWARD HERBERT as British Secretary of Legation as Athens, has just published an account of the state of affairs there, which is dark indeed. He says that Greece is hopelessly insolvent and hopelessly ill-governed. Athens itself is "a beleaguered city," the number and audacity of the brigands making it quite unsafe to venture into the environs, and the annual expenditures of the Government, for seven years, have greatly exceeded the receipts. There seems to be hardly a ray of hope for Greece, unless some strong, daring man should arise to achieve the patriotic work of reform; and even such an one, were he PERICLES himself, could hardly change the degenerate spirit of the people.

Many different methods have been proposed in Paris to pay off the German indemnity. Much favor has been shown to the plan for licensing gambling, more particularly in Paris and the great watering places; the sacrifice of their jewels by the women of France, would, it is pointed out, clear off the odious incumbrance, and the various fiscal schemes of the Assembly constantly increase in number. But the latest device is that of *La France Financière*, which urges a universal lottery with prizes up to 100,000 francs, the issue to be one franc tickets, to amount, in gross, to four milliards. This certainly, is less objectionable than the other gambling project, and if either is adopted the lottery should have the preference.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Feb. 5 a "respectable gentleman," a Frenchman, was put on trial for purloining books from a library in New Oxford-street. He pleaded that he took the books "from his great love of them, and not for the purpose of stealing them," and declared that he certainly was not in want of money; evidently persuaded that thieving under such circumstances was less reprehensible than under the spur of necessity. As a further proof of the respectability of his position, the culprit informed the Court that two months before he had dined with the Emperor NAPOLEON and M. PIETRI at Chislehurst. The jury declined to consider either of these "extenuating circumstances," and the misguided bibliopole has gone to the House of Correction.

The *Gazette of Naples* publishes details of a tragedy, on board the corvette *Vittor Pisani*, which may convey to some people a more correct notion of "decimation" than perhaps some of them have at present:

> "A murder had been committed on board, but the criminal had not been discovered. Capt. LOVERA DI MARIA called all the men on deck, and after questioning them one by one, without result, he announced that he regretted to be obliged to have recourse to an extreme measure prescribed by the code for vessels at sea. The crew, he said, must be decimated immediately. Their names were put into an urn and drawn; the tenth was ordered aft, his eyes were bandaged, and a firing party drawn up for execution. The commander was about to give the order to fire, when a seaman, a native of Sardinia, stepped forward and confessed the crime. A drum-head Court-martial was at once formed, and the murderer was condemned to death and shot instanter. Six others, who were proved to have been accomplices, were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and kept in irons in the hold."

The International Exhibition at Vienna next year, will probably prove a great success, if peace continue, not merely on account of the show itself, but from the fact that great numbers of persons will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the new city which has grown up around the ancient capital of the Duchy of Austria in the last ten years. Those who have not seen it since 1862 will find a new and magnificent opera-house, and spacious and splendid streets, on ground which was formerly merely a mean suburb. The charming scenery in the neighborhood of the Austrian capital makes it an infinitely more agreeable resort in fine weather than Berlin, and then the Danube has, it must be owned even by Berliners, some advantages over the miserable little ditch stream on which the Prussian capital stands.

The people of Turner, Me., have lately been much excited by the suspicion that they have among them a secret poisoner of the same character as Miss CHRISTINA EDMONDS. Several children who had eaten candy from a store in the village, were on the same day seized with nausea and severe pains. One of the number, a boy named KEEZER, who had eaten more freely than the others, suffered terribly, and finally died from exhaustion. The Selectmen have since been endeavoring to trace the poisoning home to somebody, but without effect. A few years ago, in this City, an industrious reporter, who made the round of the candy-shops, discovered that most of the material used in coloring was poisonous, and it seems quite possible that the enterprising individual who sold the candy in the Turner case, may have been bungling with poisonous compounds himself, for the sake of saving expense.

The French Indemnity Fund.

The sum of $9,198 91 has been contributed by the French of this City, toward the French national subscription for the payment of the war indemnity to Germany.

CHAPTERS ON REFORM.

The Necessities of New-York and How to Meet Them.

BY NON-PARTISAN.

Compulsory Attendance at the Public Schools.

CHAPTER V.

I now come to a subject of grave interest to every portion of the people, and which has vital relations to the very existence of a Republican State—the subject of the education of the children of the poor and the degraded. It is a subject far too broad to be discussed at this time, and I only propose some general suggestions. This Legislature ought not to adjourn without taking at least the preliminary steps of vigorous and comprehensive enactments for securing the education of all the children of the State, and especially of those who now fail to go to the public schools in the City of New-York. There may not be time to perfect any system at this session; and it is desirable that the facts should be investigated, and a scheme carefully matured before the method comes up for legislative discussion. The evil of non-attendance is far more wide-spread and pernicious than the people suppose. The facts should be brought before the public, which will show the relations which exist between vice, crime, poverty, vagrancy, venal-voting, corrupt political methods, the use of the public funds for Jesuitical and bigoted purposes on the one side, and the non-attendance of thousands of children upon the unfilled public schools, on the other side. It would be a sad chapter. The patriotic generosity with which the people tax themselves to support these schools, and the zeal they manifest for their efficiency, are among our greatest public virtues; and the honest and intelligent voters only need to understand how far the ungrateful meddling of a band of foreign-bred ecclesiastics, and the selfish scheming and debasing policy of partisan leaders, have defeated the exertions and munificence of the people, to cause them to rally with enthusiastic unanimity in support of measures which shall make these schools as comprehensive in their instruction as they are in their theory. That mercenary power no longer rules, which, for years, has been ready to barter control over the public schools, and endowments from the public treasury, for the votes of the ignorant and the political exhortations and admonitions of priests. Those who are now in authority should confirm their claims to public confidence by at once seeking a remedy for these evils. They should inaugurate a system impartial as respects every creed and condition, but effective to secure secular education, at least, to the most degraded and destitute of the children of neglect and poverty. The mercenary, partisan, and Jesuitical power which has fallen did not desire the poor to be educated, or their superstition to be enlightened; for education and intelligence would enhance the difficulty of misleading the honest portion, which it systematically deceived, and would increase the price of the venal portion, which it systematically purchased. But the new power has an ally in every intelligent, honest voter, and a peril in every illiterate rowdy and every bigoted blockhead.

It is not to our credit that after having been the first nation to establish free public schools at the cost of all property, we should have allowed so many countries to make their schools more effective than ours for the objects of their creation. In several of the German States, and in our own sister republic of Switzerland, compulsory attendance has long been enforced, and the number of ignorant and vagrant children is much less than with us. The first great effort for general education in England, (the Education act of last year,) is more efficient for securing involuntary attendance than the laws of New-York. At this moment, the tardy Government of France has nearly perfected a scheme of enforced attendance upon free public schools, which its sufferings and perils have shown to be so essential.

Our people ought to be made to understand that this defect in our schools is one of the results of our extreme party system of Government, especially in the City, which fears to compel the attendance of the child of vicious and bigoted parents, lest the vote of the degraded father or brother should be lost. The human beasts, who make their young children work for grog, and send them to beg and steal in the streets when they should be in the public schools, cast at least as many votes as the same number of our worthy citizens, and they are far more reliable supporters of the little leaders of rum-shop caucuses, and of the villains of the great central Ring. To properly educate such children, if need be, against the protests of their inhuman fathers and mothers, is no less an act of public duty to the children, than of safety to the State. Honest votes and industrious producers may thus be made of those who otherwise would repeat at the polls, be a charge to our poor-houses, and fill the cells of our prisons.

It is incredibly absurd that the State shall be called upon to make school buildings and supply teachers and apparatus adequate for all the children, while bad parents are allowed to permit their children to desert such schools, and to shout, lounge, and gamble at marbles within hearing of the lessons they ought to attend. How can we justify a taxation of the property of the wealthy, (who educate their own children,) for the instruction of the children of the poor, and at the same time assert that the parents of such poor children are at liberty to allow them to be vagrants and pests in the public streets? How can we insist that no man in a city shall build wooden walls, lest he imperil the property of his neighbor, and how can we take to the hospital the father or the children, sick of certain diseases, lest they should spread them, and yet assert that every vile parent may rear a family of illiterate villainy, more dangerous to private security and public safety than fire and disease united? It is very plain that the duty of parents to cause their children to attend the school, and the duty of the State to enforce such attendance, (if the parents are neglectful,) are as broad as the duty of the State to provide any schools at all. The refusals of parents to discharge such duties will be found in exact proportion to their ignorance and their moral degradation. And to allow such obstacles to prevent the State discharging either its duty to such children, or the higher duty it owes to its own well-being, is to yield to a theory of folly and peril, condemned alike by the highest dictates of public wisdom and the most universal instinct of self-preservation. The duties and interests of the State in this matter seem too plain for argument, and yet this disgraceful neglect has gone on increasing and corrupting, year after year, and the voice of warning has seemed to fall on listless ears. It would be a scandalous discredit to the new elements now in power to allow this grave delinquency of the State to continue another year.

I should be glad to refer to the abundant arguments to be drawn from principle, precedent and analogy, which would show the path of duty to be almost as free from obstacles as it would be rich in public and private blessings, but I must confine myself to a few practical suggestions.

Let this Legislature, as a foretaste of the significance of the new order of things, resolve:

First—That it is now the duty of the State to establish, and cause to be enforced, a system of compulsory attendance upon the public schools in the City of New-York, (and afterward upon those of other cities, and of the State at large,) of all children of proper age not otherwise receiving instruction equal to that afforded in such schools.

Second—That the system shall be such that, while doing no violence to religious scruples, there shall be secured the largest practical amount of moral and religious teaching.

Third—That there is reason to fear that the sense of religious and moral obligation has not been sufficiently inculcated in our elementary institutions, either by imparting such instructions at separate hours or by other convenient methods—and to think that it could be made more adequate without serious embarrassment caused by differences of creed or conscience.

Fourth—That it is important to inquire into the most efficient methods of securing the attendance upon the public schools of all such children as shall not be receiving an education; and such inquiries shall extend at least, to these particulars:

1. As to homes, as well as instruction, being provided for the more destitute, neglected and abused children, and the proper place and regulations for such homes.

2. As to the advantage of clothing being furnished by the public for a portion of such children of poor parents remaining at their own homes while they shall attend school.

3. As to the payment by the public of a portion of the rents of the poor, worthy parents or guardians of such poor children remaining at their own homes while attending the schools.

4. As to measures of compulsion against vicious, non-attending children, their neglectful parents and guardians.

5. As to measures affecting landlords who rent places to parents who wrongfully refuse to send their children to the schools, and as to provisions in cases for their abrogation in such instances.

6. As to penal provisions against the employers and parents of any young children who should be, but are not, in school.

7. As to amendments to the State Constitution by which the names of neglectful parents of non-attending children may be taken from the registry and denied the franchise, and those who cannot read and write (hereafter coming to maturity) may be denied registry as voters so long as such disability continues.

8. What modification would be needed in the laws as to the Board of Education, and the advantage of a full registry by such Board of all children within the legal age of school attendance.

9. As to the methods of securing the attendance of children upon the public schools in other counties and in the States of the Union.

Fifth—That five Commissioners be appointed by the Speaker, with due reference to prevailing opinion, to make adequate investigations concerning all matters referred to in these resolutions, and a report thereon to the Governor on or before the 1st day of November next; that they also report the form of a bill to carry into effect the views of such reports; and that 1,000 copies of said report be printed for public use, as early as the 15th of November next.

In proposing this form of proceeding I not only aim to secure that adequate information, without which the Legislature should not act on such a question, but also to give such information that seasonable publicity which will call forth discussion in the public journals, and attract to the Legislature the criticising attention of the people. Under our familiar partisan and mercenary methods of legislation, the most important measures have been matured in the secret councils of Rings and caucuses, suddenly disclosed, complete at Albany, enacted without notice and without debate, and sent down to the people like the arbitrary mandates of a despot; and like such mandates, they have been far better adapted to serve the selfish designs of their authors than the great interests of the people. Such was the origin, progress and character of our present charter. When we make an end of that, let us lift our eyes above persons and party; make a beginning, on a worthy subject, of a practice of careful inquiry, open discussion in the journals, thorough debate in the Legislature, and real regard for the well-being of the people. The cost of this investigation would be as a grain, when balanced against the weight of our perils and the value of a remedy. I am convinced that two kinds of influence must be used to secure full attendance upon the schools—that of kindly persuasion and pecuniary aid with the well-meaning but very poor parents, and that of coercion, in various ways, with those who are vicious, callous and malicious. Some of the first class might be aided in their rents and encouraged by clothing for the children so long as they attend the schools. Some of the other class must be coerced by disabilities, and by legal obstacles in renting habitations in which they live to carouse, and from which they issue to practice crime, and send their miserable children to wander as begging vagrants or to work for paternal grog. The most wretched of those children who have nothing but filthy rags, beastly homes, and more beastly parents, (or none at all,) must be taken absolutely under the public charge, placed in proper houses, clothed, fed and educated at the public expense. We have by no means come up to the conception of our duty in this regard, or to the apprehension of the grave perils of free government and universal suffrage from such pestiferous sources of evil. In order that the residence, age, and number of non-attending children may be known, and the children be readily found by the Board of Education, I am convinced that it must have a registry of all children of the ages that should attend the schools. Ample land outside the City should be acquired for suitable buildings and houses, and for the practice of juvenile industry, where the miserable and outcast children of a great metropolis can be at the same time educated and instructed in some useful employment. Besides, since the grasping, ungrateful pretensions of priest-craft and bigotry have, to a great extent, forced religious and moral teaching from our schools, only pure secular teaching has taken its place. The Sunday-schools are by no means so extensive in their teaching as the secular schools, and hence generations are coming up whose moral and religious education has been neglected. We must adapt our secular teaching to all, and we cannot ignore, or coerce the religious and conscientious scruples of any portion of the people, however low their intelligence, or arrogant and pernicious their theories. If folly or excess of liberality has given us an undue portion of such elements from other countries, we must heal them, now they are here, after the generous methods of our political system. Intolerance and force will not avail for good. Our remedy is by a separation of pure secular from moral and religious teaching, leaving the latter, in part, at least, to separate hours and to the instruction which the various churches or creeds may supply. I think this class of teaching demands more time—a matured method, and the use of the school-buildings during special hours. For these reasons the preliminary inquiry and public discussion should cover the whole scope of the proposed resolutions. Whatever may be the added pecuniary cost of such enlarged methods, it will be far more than repaid by the increase of intelligent labor; and our gain will be many good citizens, instead of ruling rowdies, venal voters, and poor-house pests.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for this Evening.

The Mulder-Fabbri Opera Troupe remains at the Grand Opera-house until the present week closes. This evening "Don Juan" will be performed.... Though the title of "The Naiad Queen" is substituted on the bills of Niblo's Theatre for that of the perennial spectacle whereof the final representation—for the present—was announced for Saturday last, it must be mentioned that all the elements of the latest rehearsal of "The Black Crook" are retained in the new setting. The MAJILTONS, the dogs, the goat—the latter *facile princeps* among the performers—may therefore be gazed upon until further notice. The female characters in "The Naiad Queen" will be sustained by Misses SANTLEY and LEE. Among the novel features of the approaching representation, a trial dance, in which Mlles. DE ROSA, SASSI, VENTUROLI and ADRIENNE are to take part, is cited.... A new drama, called "Out at Sea," will be given at Wood's Museum this evening. In the afternoon, burlesque will be acted. The sojourn of the Fiji cannibals at the Museum commences today.... The burletta of "Bad Dickey" is to be reproduced at the Union-square Theatre this night.... At the New-York Circus, the fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" will, this evening, be revived, after much preparation.

OBITUARY.

Abraham Beal.

Mr. ABRAHAM BEAL, for eighteen years the agent of the New-York Prison Association, died on Sunday morning, at his residence in Brooklyn, after a brief illness, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mr. BEAL's life, from boyhood, was devoted to self-denying benevolence, often of an unpopular nature. He was born in Chatham, Kent, England, and all the early records of his life associate him with Sunday-schools, ragged schools, prison reform and a universal sympathy with the weak and fallen. At eighteen years of age he interested himself in the inmates of prisons, and walked thirty-three miles from his home to the county town to defend and obtain the release of a young man on trial for crime. When he came to this country he naturally gravitated to the Prison Association, and here he found the mission of his life. It is admitted on all sides that no single individual has accomplished so much in restoring back to society and usefulness the wayward, the weak and the fallen, as did Mr. BEAL, who, in his daily walks among the City and Country Prisons, found his path lined with every phase of human sorrow, and his sympathizing spirit went out to them all. Very often was his own home in Brooklyn made a common asylum for the destitute of both sexes, and his whole life since he came to this country was devoted to practical and self-sacrificing charities. In the intervals of delirium, a few moments before his death, his sister heard him distinctly address some poor prisoner with these word: "I am a dying man, I can do no more for you now, my friend. You must go to the Governor yourself, and plead for your own pardon." Mr. BEAL was a Methodist by persuasion, but was for many years an active member of Mr. BEECHER's church, from which his remains will probably be buried on Wednesday.

Major Hiram Bumphrey.

HIRAM BUMPHREY, a gentleman well known in this State as a journalist, died at Rochester on Friday, at the age of 70 years.

Major BUMPHREY was born in Springfield, Mass. He was the son of an officer in a Massachusetts regiment, who served in the war of the Revolution. He came westward, and settled in Rochester, not far from 1830. Four or five years later he began to contribute to the *Genesee Farmer*, then published by LUTHER TUCKER, in that city. He proved so ready a writer that he subsequently entered the permanent employment of Mr. TUCKER, who was also the publisher of the *Daily Advertiser*. In about the year 1836 Mr. BUMPHREY was editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, and continued in that position for several years. Later he became one of the proprietors of the paper, and was one of the firm of BUMPHREY, COOK & TINCKHAM, and later still of the firm of BUMPHREY & MCCONNELL. In later years he was connected with *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Disappearance of a Young Lady—Her Body Returned in a Coffin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 25, 1872.

In the month of December last, this vicinity was startled by the sudden disappearance of a young lady, named ANNA ROYS, the daughter of MAURICE ROYS, who lives about six miles from Wurtsboro, Sullivan County. She was a beautiful young lady, and had always borne a good reputation in the community in which she lived, and no cause could be assigned for her mysterious disappearance. Recent developments would seem to indicate that one of those horrible crimes for which the wretch ROSENZWIG is now paying a slight penalty, has been committed in this case, by parties as yet unknown. On Thursday last, there arrived at Wurtsboro a coffin encased in a pine box, upon which was the address of the missing young lady. The box was sent to the home of her father, and upon it being opened, it was found to contain the remains of Miss ROYS. Report of the affair soon became general, and the humble residence of Mr. ROYS was soon surrounded by the curious of the community, and the sad affair discussed in all its bearings. The great grief of the family hardly acted as a restraint upon the extraordinary occasion. The body of the unfortunate girl was buried on Friday, but on Saturday, public opinion being such that an investigation was a necessity, the Coroner had the remains taken up, and an inquest was ordered, which is now being held.

A circumstance not thought of before is now related by one of the Shawangunk transfer coach-drivers. He says that about the time that Miss ROYS disappeared, one night in December, as he was driving over the mountain, he was overtaken by a man driving in a carriage. He stopped the coach and a young lady got out of the carriage and entered the coach. The man then drove rapidly toward Wurtsboro, and the driver of the coach proceeded on his way. The lady never spoke a word, and he did not recognize either of the persons.

The affair, as may well be expected, has created a furor in the entire community. That parties will be implicated in the disappearance and subsequent death of the young lady, who move in respectable circles, is the opinion of many. A day or two will show.

A New Swindle.

A well-dressed young man called at the residence of a gentleman up-town on Saturday and asked to see the lady of the house, whom he informed that a beautiful statue of Venus had just been landed from the steamer and was on the wharf at Hoboken, directed to her husband, and that Mr. FROTHINGHAM, being a friend of her husband, had sent him to advise him of the arrival in order that he might remove it at once and save the expence of ninety days' storage at a cost of $1 25 per day. He had called, he said, at her husband's office, and found him absent. He asked her to pay the duties, all other charges having been prepaid. After some hesitation the lady paid the money, and the visitor, after very carefully measuring the hall with his cane to see if the statue could come in, took his departure. Of course, the statue did not make its appearance.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Partisanship versus Patriotism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Tribune*, a paper which is nothing if not patriotic, and whose special claim to public favor is, that it has always advocated protection to American interests and the maintenance of American honor, copies approvingly from the *New-Yorker Demokrat*—a German organ—an article highly eulogistic of the joint effort of Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ to blacken the American name and nation in the matter of selling arms to the French Government during the Franco-Prussian war, which closes with this significant paragraph:

"And it is also easily to be discerned that the facts brought out by SUMNER's resolution will create *no good or favorable impression* on the claims urged before the tribunal at Geneva."

Lest any reader of the *Tribune* should overlook this striking argument in favor of the Sumner-Schurz resolution to convict our Government of a grosser breach of neutrality than we have charged upon Great Britain in the matter of the *Alabama*, the *Tribune* editorially calls attention to it, and in the same number brings two French witnesses upon the stand to strengthen the anti-American side of the case. Reserving, for a moment, our comments upon this highly patriotic proceeding, let us see what the New-York *World* has to say about the desirability of creating "no good or favorable impression" as to the American claims now pending before the tribunal at Geneva. The leading organ of the Democracy, in its Saturday issue, thus frankly and eloquently speaks:

"We should blush for American feeling and American patriotism if, at a time when the bitterest Tories are supporting Mr. GLADSTONE in resisting the claims for indirect damages, the Democratic Party should refuse to stand by the American Goverement in maintaining the national honor."

Let the reader, we care not to what party he belongs, compare these widely different expressions of opinion and decide which best befits the patriot and which the partisan. The New-York *World*, an able and acknowledged organ of the Democracy, calling upon its party, as a man, to stand by the American Government in maintaining its case before the tribunal at Geneva, or the New-York *Tribune* and the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, professed Republican organs, rejoicing in the fact that the Summer-Schurz concerted outcry will injure irreparably this same case, and turn the scale in favor of England. Is not this a pleasant spectacle, in a crisis like the present, to see two United States Senators, claiming to represent Republican constituencies, joining hands in an onslaught upon the Republican Administration, in the patriotic hope of creating "no good or favorable impression" upon the tribunal at Geneva respecting the American claims there pending? And what need of Premier GLADSTONE, backed by DISRAELI and the entire Tory host, to protest against the extravagance of the American case, and threaten war rather than submission to the decree of the Geneva conference, when they can already boast, as joint and eager allies on this side of the Atlantic, of prominent American Senators and leading American Presses, as ready to belittle the American case as they are, and content to disparage the American Government before the tribunal at Geneva, if thereby they can only make a point against GRANT's Administration at home?

Well may the *World* "blush for American feeling and American patriotism," when at a crisis in which "even the bitterest Tories" support GLADSTONE in resisting the American claims, American Senators and American presses unite in wantonly assailing the national Administration, with the avowed intent of prejudicing these same claims before the Geneva Arbitrators. And on what grounds do these high-toned patriots rely for success? "It is easily to be discerned," cries the *Demokrat* and echoes the *Tribune*, "that the facts brought out by SUMNER's resolution" will do more or less injury to the American claims at Geneva. What "facts" have been "brought out?" Not a single one. Nothing but street scandal, newspaper rumor, bar-room gossip. The Committee to investigate the alleged fraud has not yet been appointed. "SUMNER's resolution" has not even been passed. Every allegation in it has been pointedly, repeatedly, officially denied. The most searching investigation is confidently challenged by the Administration and all its friends. Nay, Mr. SUMNER himself has become so thoroughly convinced of the gross calumnies contained in his resolution, in the shape in which SCHURZ induced him to offer it, that he has now, on his own accord, asked permission to withdraw the lengthy preamble, in which was concentrated all the virus, thus substantially admitting its falsehood as a whole. And this is the ground on which these patriotic Senators and presses have sought, for weeks, to defame the national Administration at home, to blacken the American name and nation abroad. Such the fruits of the malignant partisanship which they seek to palm off upon the people as genuine patriotism. PRO PATRIA.

The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned Committee of Investigation of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society desire to express their appreciation of your notice of our Society in the TIMES of the 18th inst., which, taken as a whole, is certainly something of an abatement of the article which appeared in your columns of the 27th ult., for you did us the justice to publish our statement that "the directors claim that all of the charges made against the Juvenile Guardian Society were false in every particular, and prompted by feelings of enmity on the part of those opposed to the institution," and that they have thoroughly investigated the complaints against their Secretary, Mr. ROBERTSON, and find no grounds for the charges against him."

Your article of the 27th ult. really calls for no further notice at our hands, but for the consideration that the writer wholly ignored the fact that two investigations of the Society's affairs had been made, and after a most thorough and protracted investigation of all the charges which had been preferred, fully refuted them and justified the Society.

The first one was made by a committee of gentlemen consisting of Hon. L. I. LANSING, No. 5 Wall-street; JOHN CONACHER, No. 65 Duane-street, and DAVID THURSTON, Esq., No. 35 Pine-street, and their full report was published in the TIMES of 27th April, 1868, and referred to in same paper on 30th same month.

The other investigation was more recently made by Hon. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Mr. SINCLAIR TOUCEY and CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq., under the direction of the Controller of the State, who accepted the report as satisfactory, and paid the appropriation of $10,000 held in abeyance thereto.

Your article stated that the Treasurer claimed that the Society was caring for 7,000 children per year, whereas the report distinctly stated that 7,468 were cared for in four years. There were other misstatements relative to the daily attendance at the schools. In regard to the work done by our Society we cheerfully challenge comparison with other societies on facts, and we claim that our Society does as much with its means as any other. We deny that our Society is universally condemned by other benevolent institutions.

The efforts of certain societies alluded to in your article as endeavoring to expose frauds, were really intended to prevent our receiving appropriations, in which for a time they were successful. The falsehoods were exposed, however, and the Legislature did us justice by further appropriations. We deny that our Society was in any way favored by Tammany, for the leader of that Ring has always opposed us. As to Mr. ROBERTSON holding real estate property, we have only to say that it is false, and you are in error also in denying his right to the title of Reverend, he having been licensed twenty-five years ago, and was at one time elected Professor and Chaplain of the Norwich University. He has also preached in the Old Reformed Dutch Church in Broadway, near Sixty-eighth-street, and many years ago preached in the old Brick Church where your office stands. We deny that our Society collects funds by pretending to be any other Society. The failure to procure an indictment was not owing to the District-Attorney's neglect, but because the Grand Jury would not believe the complainant. In all due deference to the TIMES, we think it hard to be thus compelled to continually defend our Society on such charges. In conclusion, we would state that, by an error in the type, you make our expenses for interest $7,779 70 instead of $1,729 70.

J. E. CARY, } Committee
WM. H. GLOVER, } of
JOHN CONACHER, } Investigation.

The Vicar-General of Baltimore Dying.

A private telegram was received in this City, yesterday, stating that the Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, Very Rev. Father COSKERY, who has been very ill since the death of Archbishop SPALDING, was rapidly sinking, and would not probably live throughout the day. In consequence of this fact, telegrams were sent to Rome yesterday, praying the Pope to appoint an administrator for the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore pending the translation of an Archbishop.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Home Life in New-York—Sermon By Dr. Osgood.

Last evening a sermon was delivered at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh-street, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, on "Home Life in the Great City." He took for his text: First Timothy, fifth chapter and fourth verse: "Learn first to show piety at home." Said the speaker: The first necessity for a home is economy, and frugal and economical homes is what we require. Good and cheap residences for the middle classes is one of the great necessities of this City, for every man who does an honest day's work should have a good homestead. The true home will not only have economy, but refinement—coarse manners should be banished, and proper respect for the gentler sex should always be shown at home. Let the home be comfortable, but not extravagant, for gay apparel and expensive furniture is not refinement. If our vulgar shows of household goods and our expensive clothing were dispensed with there would be money enough and to spare to fill the coffers of all our charitable institutions. Fashion rules us, and plays havoc with our society. The head of the family often spends the evening after dinner asleep in his chair, instead of entertaining his children or in neighborly converse. We are a very sociable people, and we are well educated. Take, for instance, the daughters of our middle classes—their average culture is remarkable; but it is very sad that instead of the school-days being a foundation for an education, which is to be followed by daily knowledge, as soon as our girls leave the school-building they cease to study. Conversation is even neglected, and many of our daughters who learn to dance or play the piano cannot talk correctly. There should be religion at home, look at home as part of the Church of God. What do you think of a man who does not consider marriage (the first step toward a home) a religious act? We must take a Christian view of this holy institution, and banish forever even the name of her who would loose sanctity from the wedding vows. Husband and wife are joined by God, and so-called "free-love" is an abomination. Do not let the marriage obligation be formed at the ball-room or over an inebriating cup, but in calm Christian thought, in sober faith. Let the whole acquaintance of our young people be solid, and marriages will be more frequent than they are. Money may build the house, but millions cannot build a home.

Farewell Services at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church—Sermon by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock.

Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, pastor of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Second-avenue, preached his farewell address to his congregation yesterday morning, previous to his going to Paris to assume charge of the American Chapel there. An unusually large number of worshipers filled every available seat in the church, and the utmost interest was evinced in the ceremonies. He selected for his text the first chapter of Paul to the Philippians, and twenty-second verse: "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ." The preacher detailed the principal incidents connected with the six years during which he had officiated as their pastor, the discouragements and difficulties they had had to contend with, and the final success which had crowned their labors. In that period, calculating the number of deaths and removals from the district, there was a clear increase in the number of the congregation of 103 members. Their financial condition was similarly prosperous; $47,000 had been raised, besides a contribution of $50,000, making a total of $97,000, independent of outside charities. Their floating debt, which hung like a mill-stone around the neck of the Church, impeding its progress, was entirely liquidated, and they had now a considerable sum deposited to their credit in the treasury. The pew rentals were at a figure within the reach of the humblest, and altogether he believed their position as a church was flattering and satisfactory. His official relations, he remarked, were of the kindliest and friendliest character. His relations with the entire congregation were harmonious, and the parting was to him indeed sad. He felt it was his duty to accept the call, unsolicited by him, which came from Paris, and reluctantly he was compelled to say farewell, and invoke God's benediction for their continued prosperity.

Mr. HITCHCOCK was evidently affected during the delivery of his discourse, as were also many of his congregation. His resignation has been accepted, but his successor has not been yet appointed. He will sail for Paris on next Saturday.

Poverty, its Cause and Remedy—The Cosmopolitans.

The Cosmopolitan Conference met yesterday afternoon at Cosmopolitan Hall. Dr. KINGATE made an address on the evils of poverty, which he considered to be the result of false social relations, and recommended co-operation as a remedy. But as working men are not as a rule sufficiently intelligent to run co-operation on a large scale, and as even co-operation results in competition of co-operative societies, he thought Government should take charge not only of railroads and other large capitalist undertakings, but should also enter the field as buyer of breadstuffs and supply bread at cost, and should institute bureaus of labor regulating wages and fixing prices for articles of prime necessity.

A very lively discussion ensued on these propositions: Prof. WOLFF thought the causes of poverty to be ignorance of the laws of production, of social economy, and of conservation. He thought society was wasteful, as in the instance of tobacco and alcohol, of which fifteen hundred millions are annually spent without any profit to morals or health. He adverted to other causes of poverty. The impolicy of the Internationals in denouncing priests and capitalists was incidentally received and became a topic of vigorous debate, during which Mr. TROUP stated that the late Archbishop SPALDING, having been consulted about the International programme, could find nothing objectionable in it. At the same time he knew from a gentleman high in the Catholic Church that there must be much difficulty about Catholic workingmen accepting the referendum as the clergy were opposed to the scheme. Other speakers denied this position, and asserted strongly the liberal spirit of the clergy and even of the capitalists toward the workingman. Mr. MACAULAY asked if capital was to be deemed objectionable what was to be said of the hundreds of millions in the savings banks, which belonged to workingmen, who were thus not only producers but owners of capital. The meeting adjourned in good humor, but leaving the impression of irrepressible conflict among the members and speakers.

The Education of Women.

The chapel of St. Luke's Hospital was filled with a large congregation yesterday, to listen to Bishop VAIL, of Kansas, who presented the importance of sustaining Protestant Episcopal educational institutions in the West. A special appeal was made in behalf of the school for girls in Topeka, Kansas. Female education, he said, demands grave attention. Women enjoy more privileges now than for years past. They are admitted to many legal rights formerly denied them, and a position in the body politic is allowed them, from which they were once entirely excluded. Nowhere in the country are women of more political, as well as social, importance than in the great West. In some of the States they are even allowed to vote. They should receive a proper training for these important duties which the spirit of the age is calling upon them to fulfill. The Roman Catholics have made extensive and costly provision for the education of women, not far from a half million of dollars having been invested by them for this purpose within and on the immediate border of Kansas.

Loss of the Schooner General Banks.

The schooner *General Banks*, of and from Boston for Savannah, laden with guano, sailed Feb. 15, wind north-west and north-east, dark and gloomy weather to Hatteras. On the 19th a terrific gale sprung up from north-east to north north-east, accompanied with hurricanes and squalls of both wind and rain, washing away the forward house and everything moveable off the decks. The vessel sprung aleak, and as the decks were constantly flooded with water, the men were lashed to the pumps and the bulwarks were cut away to free the decks. On the 20th, at 1 A. M., SILAS H. STOKES, of Waldoboro, Me., mate, was washed overboard from the pumps; as the sea was so heavy at the time it was utterly impossible to save him. The vessel was brought to as soon as possible; during all the day the gale still raging, the Captain and all hands were working the pumps; at 8 P. M. the gale moderated. The ship was wore to westward, the topsail, spanker and stay-sail set. On the 21st, at 2 A. M. the water was gaining fast, and as the crew was about exhausted with constant pumping, the men were divided, and commenced to bail with buckets through a hole which was made in the cabin-deck, but with all the bailing and the pumping the water gained rapidly; lights were set in mizzen rigging in distress; at 5½ the water had gained to five feet in the hold, but the pumping and bailing were constantly kept up; at daylight the ensign was set in distress. A vessel was seen bearing north-east, distant four miles; at 7 A. M. the vessel began to settle, and all efforts were found to be in vain; the boat was lowered and the crew jumped in; thirty minutes after which the vessel rolled to port and sank. The men in the boat pulled for the sail in sight, which proved to be the brig *Sarah Crowell*, Capt. GEO. H. MORRIS, of Yarmouth, N. S., who received them on board and provided for them in the most generous manner. The *General Banks* was 239 tons burden, built in Brewer, in 1863, and owned by LATHAM, LOUD & CO., of Boston, and was partly insured.

THE LATEST SLAUGHTER.

Further Details of the Accident on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line Railroad.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 24.

A sickening sensation was produced throughout the city about noon, yesterday, by vague rumors of a frightful accident on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-line Railroad, but nothing definite could be ascertained until later in the day, when out of the highly exaggerated reports of twenty killed and eighty wounded, two trains burned up after running into each other on a bridge and going through, there was at last evolved the fact, terrible enough in itself, that but one passenger-train was wrecked, with two persons killed, and fifty-three more or less badly wounded. Some attempts were made, during the afternoon, to relieve public anxiety by bulletins at the newspaper offices; but this was found impracticable, since the railroad Company controlled the only telegraph line communicating with the scene of disaster, and would not yield information, even with the most skillful squeezing. There was nothing left for the Press, even, but to await the arrival of reporters dispatched with the relief train which was started from Covington.

The calamity was sudden and overwhelming. Not even the engineer, whose conduct is designated by the wounded passengers as noble and heroic, had any premonition or warning of the fatal danger. The train, running at a moderate rate of speed, reached a bridge, and in a moment crashed through the span and lay in the bed of a creek twenty-five feet below, an almost indistinguishable mass of smashed timber, horribly mixed up, with nearly seventy human beings shrieking and struggling for life.

This terrible smash occurred at 11¼ o'clock yesterday forenoon, at a point on the railroad four miles beyond Verona, and one and a half miles this side of Zion Station, where the railroad crosses Ten-mile Creek over a Finck suspension truss bridge, of sixty feet span, resting on two stone piers. The train was the regular passenger which left Louisville at 7:50 A. M. and due at Covington at 12:20. It consisted of two passenger cars, one baggage and one mail car, Capt. D. B. VORIS, conductor; DALLAS PULLAM, engineer. The speed of between eighteen and twenty miles per hour was checked as usual in approaching a bridge, but after the whole train was on, and the locomotive had reached the solid and near end of the structure, the crash came. The tender and the four cars went down. The front passenger-car was smashed to pieces; the mail and the baggage-cars, of stronger build, were not so badly wrecked, and the hindermost partially escaped, having lodged with one end up against the far stone pier. The seats, however, were torn from the fastenings, and were piled up at the lower end, with the unfortunate passengers in a shocking, quivering mass. The scene of the disaster is distant from Covington about thirty miles, and is wild and rugged in the extreme. The country around is mountainous and very sparsely settled. There was only one human habitation in sight, and that a wretched cabin into which a few only of the wounded could be crowded. Fortunately the day was bright and the atmosphere genial.

When the crash occurred the engineer jumped from the locomotive, rushed down to the wreck and extinguished the fires with water scooped from the creek. This forethought was executed with a coolness and dispatch which the injured passengers praised and were grateful for, since the act undoubtedly saved many from a death at the bare contemplation of which the face blanches and the heart sickens.

SUCCOR.

The relief train was not dispatched from Covington till 2 o'clock P. M., but it reached the scene in double-quick time. Drs. D. H. JESSUP and W. W. HENDERSON, of Covington, duly equipped with surgical appliances and stimulants, were the only surgeons sent out, because they were the only medical men who could be found at the time, but they were augmented by Drs. D. M. BAGBY and M. M. LOWRY, of Walton, Ky., and Dr. J. L. COLLINS, of Mount Zion, Ky., who repaired to the place as soon as the terrible tidings reached them. These experts were assisted by a number of country people, picked up on the way, and by the few passengers who escaped injury. The relief train was followed by a locomotive and tender carrying M. L. DOHERTY, Esq., General Ticket Agent, and M. J. DUDLEY, Esq., Attorney of the road. Is is necessary to add that all that humanity and surgical skill could suggest to relieve suffering and prepare the way for healing was done? The most critical part of the work of succor lay in extricating the wounded from the wreck. And just how it was performed, and how the task presented itself, must remain for the imagination of the reader. Some of the wounded crawled out of the wreck and assisted others to do the same. Others were so involved with the broken timbers of the bridge and of the cars and seats that self-extrication was impossible, but all behaved nobly, even those from whom frightful lacerations of the face and body and shattered bones forced painful outcries.

The spectacle of the wreck when the smoke from the locomotive and extinguished fires cleared away was singularly harsh and shocking. There was the seemingly inextricable mixture of wounded and bleeding human beings and shattered bridge timbers, railroad iron, shreds of clothing, unaccountably torn from the wearers and scattered all around; the brawling creek, the desolation and silence of the rugged hills, and the sudden horror, all flashed upon the consciousness at once, and leaving the problem of the cause to be worked out without a single clue or key, while humanity shudders at the recital and the poor victims endure the pain.

The wounded were carefully removed to the relief-train and brought to Covington, where they arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. The officers of the road had made every possible preparation and provision for the arrival. Ten of the most commodious carriages and four omnibuses were in readiness at the depot to convey the wounded wherever they desired, and pains were taken on the route to ascertain the desire of each in this respect. Some chose St. Elisabeth's Hospital, Covington, others the hotels there, and some preferred to sojourn in one or the other of the hotels in this city. The railroad company promptly assumed every expense involved, and in a word left nothing undone which the wounded themselves expressed a wish to have performed.

As already hinted, the cause of the accident is, and will probably remain, a mystery, although those who can recall a similar disaster on this very road, soon after it was opened, will not be without a shrewd guess. At that time a bridge of the same pattern and construction gave way nine miles from Covington, and precipitated a passenger-train into the creek, killing two and wounding ten or twelve persons.

We have done and are still doing business with quite a number of Advertising Agencies throughout the country, and have no fault to find with them, but Messrs. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. give us more business than any other. Furnishing a large amount of advertising, and paying promptly, has put this house at the very head of Agencies, and has made them a name for honesty, reliability and promptness, which of itself is worth a fortune.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Courier.*

Get this evening's *Post.* Four columns of pithy matter that will astonish some people by showing to them where their money goes.—*Standard.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.

TRAVELING BAGS, ALL SIZES AND STYLES, AT CLOSE PRICES.

—*Advertisement.*

SOLID GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AT A DISCOUNT.—The failure of THE GREAT GENEVA WATCH COMPANY, and a bankrupt sale of over a million dollars' worth of their stock.

The American agents of the Great Geneva Watch Company are instructed to dispose of over a million dollars' worth of Watches that is now held by them at one-half the cost of importation. The store No. 783 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, has been rented by the agents for the sale of these goods, at which place they will begin the disposal of this mammoth stock today. The collection comprises Ladies' and Gents' Watches of every style and pattern, and of the very best quality. There are Ladies' Stem-winders, beautifully chased, engraved, engine-turned, enameled and set with diamonds; Gents' Stem-winders, quarter and split seconds, of every style and quality. Gold Watches of splendid make and finish will be sold as low as $15, and excellent Silver Watches for $6. This will be a splendid opportunity for those to purchase who are in need of a watch.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

Ten years' practical experience in protecting dwellings, banks, safes and vaults by electricity, with thousands of customers as reference, is our authority that HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph and Bank Vault Protector is absolute security against burglars. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street. —*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

"Neuril" is not a "cure all," being compounded solely for the immediate relief and permanent cure of neuralgia. Thousands can testify to the truth of this fact. Sold by all druggists.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. M. Levett's Latest Invention, the suction cellular plate, in combination with reticulated gold web, as a base for artificial teeth.

To us it seems the perfection of dental mechanism. We can therefore commend it to our readers.—*Art Journal.*

The most perfect we have ever seen.—*Evening Mail.*

The best in our opinion.—*Our Society.*

M. LEVETT & SON, Dentists.

Removed to 20 East 15th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

Children's Hair.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., personally attends to children's hair, and imparts the required information for a judicious and natural management of this delicate organism to insure in after years a permanent, luxurious and healthy growth.

Wood-carpeting, No. 450 Broadway.—Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will wear.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MILLS—HART.—On the 21st February, inst., by Rev. Joseph Kimball, D. D., J. DOREMUS MILLS, to ISABELLE HOPE, daughter of George Hart.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Feb. 25, of pneumonia, ERNEST BROWN, infant son of George and Sarah Judson Brown, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 14 Cambridge-place, Brooklyn, at such time to be announced in to-morrow's papers.

BEAL.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 25, at No. 271 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, ABRAHAM BEAL, Agent of the New-York Prison Association, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral to be given hereafter.

BLUNT.—On Saturday, the 24th inst., after a short illness, ROBERT S., second son of Wm. S. and Kate S. Blunt, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at Plainfield, N. J., Monday, the 26th inst., at 12 M.

CARHART.—Feb. 25, at Parkville, Long Island, ANN E., wife of Isaac Carhart, and daughter of the late John Trappall, of Brooklyn, aged 58.

Funeral at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Parkville, on Tuesday at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the City Hall-square until 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon to convey those who wish to attend the funeral to Parkville.

DUSENBERRY.—At Tuckahoe, Westchester County, on Saturday, 24th inst., SARAH, widow of Charles Dusenberry, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Tuckahoe station on the arrival of the train that leaves the Grand Central Depot at 9½ A. M., New-York and Harlem Railroad.

GRINNELL.—In Genoa, Italy, Feb. 22, JULIA IRVING, wife of Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HILL.—At Passaic, N. J., on Sunday, the 25th, JOSEPH GARDNER, second son of Josephus and Amelia A. Hill, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 2½ P. M. Trains at 12 and 1½ from foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, GRACE LOUISE, infant daughter of John B. and Maria D. James, aged 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John Sneckner, Esq., No. 3 West Washington-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 24, of pneumonia, LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M. Cars will be provided on the 12¼ train, at the Twenty-Seventh-street Depot, for those friends who wish to accompany the remains to Norwalk.

MACKAY.—On Saturday, 24th inst., CAROLINE B. MACKAY, wife of William Mackay, aged 74 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Nyack for interment.

MOTT.—On the 24th inst., at his residence, West 93d-st., after a short illness, LETTSOM, eldest son of the late Valentine Mott, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

MEREDITH.—Suddenly, Sunday morning, Feb. 25, JONATHAN MEREDITH, of Baltimore, Md., at his residence in that city.

McFARLAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 23, LAURA P., wife of A. A. McFarlan, and daughter of William G. Mott, of New-York, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, corner of East Broad and Linden streets, on Monday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves New-Jersey Central Depot at 10 A. M.

PANTON.—At Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1872, of consumption, ADILE A., aged 19 years, daughter of the late George B. Panton, of Jamaica, West Indies, grand-daughter of Gen. G. Loomis, United States Army, and of Dr. Elihu Blake, formerly of this City.

☞ Jamaica, W. I., papers please copy.

SCOFIELD.—On Saturday, the 24th, at the residence of his son-in-law, No. 329 Madison-av., WILLIAM H. SCOFIELD, of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STOLLBERG.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 25, of pneumonia, ROBERT STOLLBERG, in the 36th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 417 West 54th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 1 P. M.

THOMAE.—On Friday, the 23d inst., GEORGE F. THOMAE, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 32 East 35th-st., on Tuesday, the 27th, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery by special train at 12 M.

UNDERHILL.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 24, MARTHA M. UNDERHILL, widow of the late William Underhill, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 178 [illegible], on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M.

VAN RANST.—On Saturday, Feb. 24, JAMES A. VAN RANST, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place in Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. South 7th-st. ferry, foot of Grand-st., New-York.

VAN TINE.—On Sunday morning, after a painful illness, THEODORUS VAN TINE, son of the late Theodorus Van Tine, Esq., aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 420 West 19th-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WHITE.—At his residence in Brooklyn, E. D., on the 24th inst., Col. AMBROSE J. WHITE, aged 59 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

☞ Philadelphia and Southern papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercules have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not; this they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York, wholesale agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c. &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICES FOR A BANK INSURANCE Company and law firm in new building, No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Landlord on premises from 11 to 2.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws March 13; whole tickets, $22 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, and for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association at Lyon's Hall, No. 470 Grand-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock. ÆNEAS ELLIOTT, President. JAMES LUNSDEN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week, ending with Saturday, Feb. 24, the market has continued strong and active, and had not the legal Holiday of Thursday broken into business, the general result would probably have been as favorable as that reported for the week previous. On Tuesday and Wednesday the business transacted at the Exchange was of a noticeable character, and a considerable degree of interest was manifested in the transactions. On both days the attendance at the Exchange was large, for on the first-named day the sale of East Side improved leasehold real estate, by JAMES M. MILLER, attracted the attention of investors, while on the second, the sale at auction by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of the Security Insurance building, on the corner of Broadway and Park-place, was considered one of special importance. The sum realized for this property, (leasehold,) was by some considered low, but, as we have before stated, we regard the result of the sale as fair, and as detailed reports of these auctions have already been made, it is unnecessary to add more. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 24, amounts to $561,175, as against the sum of $1,028,925, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, Feb. 17.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

At the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, the following sales will be held during the present week, at which City and other real estate will be offered by the auctioneers respectively named:

Today, (Monday,) Feb. 26.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, at an executor's sale, the desirable property known as No. 203 Second-avenue, west side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, embracing a first-class four-story brick dwelling-house, 26.2x57, with lot, same, front by 110 feet in depth. The house, which is an unusually good one, is thus described in the advertised notice of sale: "House, 57 feet deep; flagged cellar, with hot-water furnace; basement frescoed in oil; marble mantel; 9½ foot ceiling; dining-room, 28x17, even with walk; first floor hall, marble with black walnut trimmings; iron safe built in hall; parlor, 37x17; ceiling, 13½ feet; Italian marble mantels; library finished in black-walnut and green; iron shutters to library windows. All trimmings in parlor and library are heavy double mouldings; French-plate glass. Second and third floors finished in eight rooms, bath-room, wash-closets, ward-robes, &c. Fourth floor, bedrooms, drying-room, cedar and other closets. Black-walnut inside blinds throughout the house. The house is in perfect order and repair, built without regard to cost, and by one of the very best builders in the City." To one in search of a dwelling for the present season, a fine opportunity for purchase is here presented. Also, by same auctioneer, the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot—the latter 20 by 86.6—known as No. 40 West Fourth-street, south side, between Greene and Wooster streets.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at a legal sale, seventeen full lots of land on the north side of Ninety-second-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, with twenty partially finished houses thereon. The entire property will be sold in one parcel.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at a receiver's sale, by order of BERNARD CASSERLY, Esq., receiver, a lease of the property lately occupied by the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, known as No. 173 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-street.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) Feb. 27.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction, the following list of City property: Two lots, situate on the north side of Canal-street, commencing 50 feet west of Mott-street, known as Nos. 191 and 193 Canal-street, each 25.2 by 100 3. The three-story frame store and dwelling and lot, situate on the north side of Bleecker-street, between Carmine and Minetta streets, known as No. 219; lot, 23.6 by 80 feet. The two four-story Philadelphia basement brick houses and lots, situate on the north side of East Thirty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as Nos. 223 and 225; houses about 50 feet deep: lots each 17 by 98.9. The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of West Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known as No. 12 Morris-place; house about 45 feet deep; lot 19.7 by 98.9. The two-story and basement frame house and lot, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 345 feet east of Fourth-avenue; house about 40 feet deep; lot 20 by 100. Five lots, situate on the north side of Sixty-first-street, commencing 395 feet 10 inches west of Ninth avenue, each 20.10 by 100.5; lots excavated and ready for building. Twenty-four lots of land, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, commencing 98 feet east of Avenue A, and extending to the Harlem River, together with the water front in front of same, and three lots of land situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, between Canal and Howard streets, known as Nos. 118, 120, and 122 Elm-street: on the property is a large three-story brick building, formerly used as a distillery; substantially built, and suitable for manufacturing purposes. Lot about 75 feet front by 87 deep. Also a three-story high-stoop frame house, with mansard roof, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, (North New-York,) 188 feet 6 inches east of Alexander-avenue. House 48 feet deep. Lot 18.9 by 100. Also four lots of land on Jefferson-avenue, in the town of Tremont, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee. The same firm will, in addition, dispose of the three and a half story brick house and lot known as No. 116 West Fourteenth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Lot in size, 25 by 103.3.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New-York, the lease of the valuable plot of ground known as the site of the "Old North Church," together with the church building thereon, the plot being bounded by Fulton, William and Ann streets respectively, and containing about five City lots. The lease is for twenty-one years from May 1 next, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each.

By WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 476 West Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; lot, 19.4 by 88; house, 50 feet deep. Also six building lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with an entrance on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street 8 feet front; lots in size each 22 by 99.11.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, by order of the heirs of the estate of JOHN P. MEAD, deceased, and others, the following Brooklyn real estate: Plot of ground, with buildings thereon, consisting of a large store and dwelling, a small house and a stable, located on the south-east corner of Flushing and Bedford avenues, plot in size 67.3x50; one building lot on the north side of Main-street, between Franklin and Classon avenues; five lots on the north side of Atlantic-avenue, between Utica and Schenectady avenues; eleven lots on the south side of Chauncey-street, between Saratoga and Harvard avenues; and eleven lots on the north side of Marion-street, in rear of the above. The auction is announced as peremptory and without reserve.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, five two-story and cellar frame stores and dwellings, known as Nos. 1,019 to 1,023 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; also, two dwelling-houses and lots in rear of above, known as Nos. 20 and 22 Putnam-avenue, each lot having a front of thirty-four feet, and in addition eight lots, each 25 by 100, having a front on the Gowanus Canal of 160 feet, and on Douglass-street of 200 feet.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

By JAMES M. MILLER, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., referee, one lot of land on the south side of Hoffer's-lane or place, 220.8 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 32.4 by 63 by 32 by 69.5; also, under the direction of WM. H. MEEKS and JOHN C. ABBOTT, executors, the premises known as No. 144 Franklin-street, premises known as No. 510 East Eighty-second-street, and one building lot on the east side of First-avenue, seventy-five feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth street.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, a lot of land, with the improvements thereon, on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, the lot having a front on the avenue of 100 feet 6 inches, and on the street of 25 feet.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a similar Court order, J. J. LYONS, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Twenty-second-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue. Lot in size, 20 by 97.6.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction, Brooklyn real estate, as follows: The four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the east side of Columbia Heights, between Cranberry and Middagh streets, and known as No. 69; lot, 18.10 by 100; house, 55 feet deep; also, the three-story and attic brown-stone front house and lot, No. 20 Monroe-place, Brooklyn Heights, between Clark and Pierrepont streets; lot, 25 by 101; house, 52 feet in depth.

Thursday, Feb. 29.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction, the following City property; The lot of land with the three-story brick building with two-story brick extension thereon, situate on the south side of Canal-street, between Hudson and Varick streets, known as No. 446; lot 25 by 89 feet. The two four-story brown-stone front stores, dwellings and lots situate on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, known as Nos. 800 and 802; lots each 20 by 81 feet. The two valuable building lots situate on the southerly side of West Fortieth-street, commencing 210 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 25 by 98.9. The three-story English-basement brown-stone front house and lot situate on the south side of West Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, No. 340; lot 16.6 by 98.9. One lot situate on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 175 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 100.11, and the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 340 feet west of Fifth-avenue, No. 27, lot 19.6 by 99.11.

By HUGH N. CAMP, at public auction, the premises known as No. 86 Wooster-street, south-west corner of Broome-street, embracing a lot 18.4 by 75, with building thereon; also the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 147 Wooster-street, between Prince and Houston streets. Lot 25 by 100.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure; PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, 1 lot of land 16.8 by 100.5, with improvements, on the north side of West Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By JAMES M. MILLER, under a similar Court order, WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, Esq., referee, 1 lot of land 25 by 65, with building thereon, located on on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, an adjourned sale.

Friday, March 1.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at public auction, the first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot No. 49 East Tenth-street, north side, near Broadway; house 28 by 60, with three-story extension, 18 by 25, lot 28 by 94.9. Also, a leasehold property known as No. 14 Clinton-place, south side, between Mercer and Greene streets, embracing a three-story and basement high-stoop brick-house with lot, in size 24.7 by 120, lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years, dated Nov. 1, 1852, with covenant for twenty-one years' renewal; ground rent, $225 per annum and taxes.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 232 Mulberry-street, east side, north of Spring-street, comprising a lot 25 by 100, with three-story brick house on the front thereof, and a five-story brick house in rear. Also, under a similar order, under the direction of the same referee, leasehold property as follows: Two houses and lots, situate on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street. Lease of corner house for twenty years, from May 1, 1870; rent, $1,300 per annum; size of lot 25.5 by 80. Lease of adjoining house from same date, same time; rent, $1,100 per year; size of lot, 25 by 80.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at public auction, a two-story and basement frame house and lot, known as No. 307 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, between First and Second avenues; lot 25 by 100.10.

The above list comprises all the proposed sales of the week, as far as the same have been brought to our attention, but should others be projected they will be noticed in due season.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 26 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE.
PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Two desirable corner lots on 5th-av., fronting Central Park.
Entire front on 4th-av., below 65th-st.
Four corner plots on 4th-av., between 80th and 96th sts.
Two corner plots on 2d-av., near 110th-st.
Corner plot on 3d-av., near 90th-st.
Corner plots on Avenue St. Nicholas and 10th-av., near 145th-st.
Several plots on and near the Grand Boulevard.
Several plots east of 3d-av., below 90th-st.
Several plots west of 8th-av., 59th to 110th-st.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,
Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co, WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

BY BLACKWELL & CO., NO. 55 Liberty-st.
West 20th-st., three-story brick, 25x45x100, $14,000.
West 21st-st., three-story brick, 25x40x100, $14,000.
West 47th-st., three-story brown stone, 17x50x100, $20,000.
Also, a variety of low-priced houses, ranging from $12,000 to $20,000.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a well-built and comfortable three-story and attic brick house, 24 by 58 feet, well arranged and in good repair; lot 24 by 92 feet. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—A superb extra-size dwelling, of an elegant and new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., medium and full sized corner and inside dwelling-houses and building lots at lowest rates; Murray Hill, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THREE AND A HALF STORY MODernized desirable stone mansion, 45x55, together with four lots, each 25x105 feet, 60th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and convenient to Broadway entrance to the Park; price very low; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs.; first-class finished in hard-wood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble: size, 20x52½x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to
GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,269 Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—25x100 feet, with handsome ten-roomed cottage thereon, in elegant and complete order; hot and cold water; in fee; $22,000; a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a valuable four-story house (with extension) on Columbia College lease, in West 48th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., or Box No. 3,642 Post-office.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale by BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.
Park-place, Barclay-st., Fulton-st., 3d-av., and a valuable leasehold on Bond-st.

$85,000.—5TH-AV., CORNER DWELling, about 49th-st.; also near 5th-av., 51st-st., medium size, desirable new house, $28,000; Columbia leaseholds.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—5TH-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST., FULL-width four-story brown-stone house, early possession; also elegant avenue houses, facing Central Park; charming location. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot on West 15th-st., near 8th-av.; house has all of the modern improvements, and in good order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 38th-st., near 5th-av., will be sold for less than its value, as the owner has no longer any use for it. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

$65,000.—5TH-AV., NEAR 50TH-ST.—A full-size high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; terms easy; one of those desirable college lease-holds; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE store, between John and Fulton sts., about 25x93 feet, well rented. Will be sold at a price that will make it worthy the attention of capitalists. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on West 52d-st., near 8th-av.; house has all the modern improvements, and in fine order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ENTIRE BLOCKS OF LOTS.—5TH-av. at 79th-st.; 5th-av., at 105th-st. (four blocks, 3d to 5th-av.;) 10th-av., at 62d and 64th sts., and 11th-av., at 59th-st., including "water front."
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 59th-st., 100x125 feet; this superb parcel of lots we are authorized to sell for $275,000; easy terms; also smaller parcels same location.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 22 Beach-st., opposite St. John's Park Depot; suitable for boarding-house, commission merchant, &c.
H. W. COATES, No. 42 Pine-st.

DYCKMAN ESTATE.—SEVERAL OF the choicest plots fronting on Broadway, Seaman-av., Cooper and adjacent streets, for sale by H. W. COATS, No. 42 Pine-st.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 48TH, 49TH, 50TH and 51st sts., several desirable Columbia College leasehold dwellings for sale very reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WEST 38TH-st., eligible location, handsome three story and attic high-stoop brown-stone house, 23x55; accommodating terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 30, 32 AND 34 WEST 14TH-st., 75x206 feet, running through to 13th-st. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door below Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot on West 22d-st., near 8th-av.; house in fine order. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—55TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x56x½ block; $35,000; terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, the fourth house north of 66th-st., west side. Inquire on the premises or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$28,000.—A FULLY FURNISHED house, upon Lexington-av., near 53d-st., for sale; size, three story, 20x46 feet. Permits of F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$13,000 FOR A THREE-STORY brown-stone house, 16x50x100 feet, in 127th-st.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE, finest four-story brown-stone house, 74th-st., near Madison-av.; none handsomer.
FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th-av.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, BELOW AND OPPOSITE Central Park; choice street lots adjacent, for sale at lowest market prices.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 121 West 33d-st.; modern improvements; terms easy.
R. P. BERRIEN,
No. 102 South 5th-av.

A LEASE OF SMALL STORE AND house on upper part of Bowery for sale; low rent. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WHARF AND STORES,
RECENTLY KNOWN AS
WALL-ST. STORES
A, B, C, D AND E,
ADJACENT TO WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN.
For sale or to lease, on favorable terms; 243 feet front on the river, extending back to Furman-st. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
NO. 22 PINE-ST.

LOTS ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS., and the intersecting cross streets for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST SIDE property for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THREE-story house, brick and brown-stone trimmings, modern improvements, twelve rooms and splendid cellar, No. 316 Warren-st., between Court and Smith. Price, $8,250. This is half its value; must sell. Address W. N. D., Box No. 6,179 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKlyn, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100 feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—GOTHIC COTTAGE, TWO BAY windows, four full lots, in Brooklyn, on accommodating terms; price $7,800. Address A. EVERSON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by Ellis' hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av—on "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect, is advised to call on J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 81 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot, 56 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $7,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars, call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Foulds, No. 39 John-st.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
NOS. 55 AND 57 LIBERTY-ST.,

Yonkers,	Peekskill,	Orange,
Tarrytown,	Nyack,	Elizabeth,
Sing Sing,	White Plains,	Chappaqua,

offer for sale, rent and exchange, COUNTRY-SEATS, farms, tracts for improvement, village residences, &c., at the above localities, and other places near New-York.

FOR SALE AT SCARBOROUGH, ON the Hudson, one and a half miles south of Sing Sing, five minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat containing seventy-eight acres, on which there is a handsome, large, substantial, hollow brick wall dwelling-house, with piazzas on three sides, containing twenty-two rooms, all modern improvements, standing on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class; stable, green-house, gate-house, wagon-shed, &c., most of them built of brick in keeping with house. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, and a variety of grapes. The grounds are handsomely laid out with ornamental and forest trees. The property has a frontage of 3,750 feet on Broadway, (the old New-York and Albany post road,) and can be divided into twelve handsome places of from three to twelve acres. Will rent or sell the house and eleven acres, with most of the buildings, or will sell place entire or subdivided.
Plans, photographs, &c., can be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDWARD AUSTEN, Trustee, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, Real Estate Broker, No. 81 Cedar-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater and all in fine order; elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; price $25,000, and terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phœnix Plaster Mills, No. 426 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE HOTEL, FURNISHED, at one of the most celebrated watering places in America. House newly furnished and property in A No. 1 order. Satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the property. Terms will be made to suit purchaser. Only small payment in cash required. Address G. H. G., Box No. 4,237, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT SING Sing, a most desirable residence, with all modern improvements; double house, two stories, with mansard roof; commands twenty miles of river view; seven minutes from depot; contains fifteen rooms, and is in thorough order; lot, half an acre, well stocked with choice fruits, &c.; good stable. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SONS, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York, or to J. W. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, Sing Sing, who will show the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house gothic; fourteen rooms and open attic; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all outbuildings of the most approved order; grounds 143x375 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner, and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,838 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A HOUSE and about two acres of ground prettily laid out, about one hour from City, in New-Jersey: would exchange for house below 34th-st., worth about $25,000; would pay difference about $12,000 in cash, or would rent my house furnished or unfurnished, with use of horses, cow, &c., and hire City house for two or three years. Address T., Box No. 459 Post-office.

A GREAT VARIETY OF YONKERS property for sale or to let. Eligible building plots on easy terms. A very desirable residence on Warburton-av., near Palace Depot, on easy terms. Farms a specialty, by WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.
N. B.—Will remove on April 1 to Warburton-av., opposite Village Hall.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms, large out-buildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; such a farm seldom in market. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

FOR SALE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON; two years' lease, with furniture, and the well-established business of the Clarendon House. House contains forty rooms, extensive grounds, good barn, plenty of shade, good vegetable garden, abundance of strawberries. Further particulars, apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, Agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 378 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, A TWO-story and attic house eleven rooms, gas and water; desirable location on Munroe-av., surrounded by first-class residences; ten minutes from depot; must be sold. For particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESidence, one hour from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey—all that can be desired, and free from every objection—with carriage-house; price $16,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st-st.

A NOTED FARM OF ABOUT SEVENTY acres for sale one mile from Kensico, and three miles north of White Plains, Westchester County, located between the Harlem and Boston Railroads. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st.; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOME AT Orange, five minutes from depot; first-class surroundings; land and terms to suit. W. P. BEERS, No. 7 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Neat cottage, $3,500; country-seat, four acres, $15,000; also one to twenty acres, unimproved, all with river fronts.
C. H. GREEN.

AT YONKERS.—TWO NEW FRENCH-roof cottages, with modern improvements; river view; near depot; cheap—only $800 per year. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

WATER-POWER EQUAL TO 1,500 horse-power, with choice tract of land, within thirty-five miles of New-York, depot on the property, for sale by BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 125th-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, Feb. 27,
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.
VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY,
By order of Estate of John P. Mead, deceased, and others.

The splendid business property situated on the south-east corner of Bedford and Flushing avs., consisting of large store and dwelling, small house and barn, and three lots. The location is an excellent one for business. It has been occupied as a store for many years at very remunerative rent. Terms easy.

Also,
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS ON
ATLANTIC-AV.,
WARREN-ST.,
CHAUNCEY-ST. and
MARION-ST.

ATLANTIC-AVENUE—N. s., 166 ft. w. of Utica-av., 5 lots.
WARREN-STREET—N. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 1 lot.
MARION-STREET—N. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 11 lots.
CHAUNCEY-STREET—S. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 11 lots.
Terms easy. Maps at Auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and at No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

MONDAY, FEB. 26, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, (BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:)

NO. 203 SECOND-AVENUE, (west side, between 12th and 13th sts.)—The lot of land, with the four-story brick house, arched brown-stone trimmings; house 26.2½x57; lot 110 feet deep; flagged cellar, with hot-water furnace; basement frescoed in oil; marble mantel; 9½ foot ceiling; dining-room 28x17, even with walk; first floor hall marble, with black-walnut trimmings; iron safe built in hall; parlor 37x17; ceiling 13½ feet; Italian marble mantels; library finished in black walnut and green; iron shutters to library windows. All trimmings in parlor and library are heavy double moldings; French plate glass. Second and third floors finished in eight rooms, bath-room, wash closets, wardrobes, &c. Fourth floor, bedrooms, drying-room, cedar and other closets. Black-walnut inside blinds throughout the house. The house is in perfect order and repair, built without regard to cost and by one of the very best builders in the City. $25,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.
For maps and permits inquire of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER, EAST 31ST, WEST 42D AND 121ST STS., AND 135TH-ST., (NORTH NEW-YORK.)
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
BLEECKER-STREET.—Store and lot No. 219 Bleecker-st., between Carmine and Minetta sts.
EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 223 and 225 East 31st-st, between 2d and 3d avs.
WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—House and lot No. 12 Morris-place, between 10th and 11th avs.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—House and lot, south side, 345 feet east of 4th-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, (North New-York.)—House and lot south side of 135th-st., 188 feet 6 inches east of Alexander-av.
Maps at office of auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 20 MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN—The three-story and attic brown-stone front house and lot, No. 20 Monroe-place, Brooklyn Heights, between Clarke and Pierrepont sts. House is about 52 feet deep, is well-built in modern style; has court-yard of 15 feet. Parlor story 14 feet high, second story 11 feet. Lot, 25x101 feet.
Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Can be seen by applying to S. HONDLOW, No. 209 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AND WATER-FRONT ON 121ST, AND 122D ST., AND HARLEM RIVER, TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS.—The twenty four lots of land situate on the north side of 121st-st., and south side of 122d-st., commencing 98 feet east of Avenue A, and extending to the Harlem River, together with the valuable water-front in front of same, as per diagram above.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NOS. 118, 120 AND 122 ELM-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
ELM-STREET.—The three lots of land situate on the westerly side of Elm-st., between Canal and Howard sts., and known as Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Elm-st. On the property is a large three-story brick building, formerly used as a distillery; is well and substantially built, and suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON CANAL-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY; Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executrix of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, deceased.
CANAL-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st., commencing fifty feet west of Mott-st., and known as Nos. 191 and 193 Canal-st.
Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or of S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON 61ST-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—Five lots, situate on the north side of 61st-st., commencing 395.10 feet west of 9th-av. The lots are excavated and ready for building. Street sewered; gas and water. Lots each 20.10x100.5 feet.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FOLlowing property belonging to the estate of THOS. SNODGRASS, deceased, will be sold on the 28th inst., at 12 M., at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer. One house and lot, No. 144 Franklin st., 18.9 inches by 87-6 inches. One two-story frame house, brick, basement and sub-cellar, with range, hot and cold water, bath-room and gas, 18.9 feet by 102 feet in depth. One lot of ground east side of 1st-av., commencing 51.10 inches north of 114th-st. Lot 25x95, including party wall. One second mortgage of $1,500 on house and lot No. 508 East 82d-st., due in four years, all for cash.
By order of WM. H. MEEKS,
JOHN C. ABBOTT,
Executors.

GROCERS AND SALOON-KEEPERS—Look out for the auction sale, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock next TUESDAY, of the splendid business property belonging to the estate of John P. Mead, situated on the south-east corner of Bedford and Flushing avs. Has been used for business thirty years. Bedford-av. is the finest street in Brooklyn. Call for maps on JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARION AND CHAUNCEY STS., Howard and Saratoga avs., Brooklyn—Twenty-two splendid lots in the direct line of city improvements. Must be sold, to the highest bidder, to pay mortgage. Sale at 12 o'clock TUESDAY, Feb. 27, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, March 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the front and rear house, No. 232 Mulberry-st. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SIXTH-AVENUE.—One valuable lot south-east corner 51st-st., size 100.6 feet on avenue by 25 feet on street.

CROTON POINT REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The estate of the late Dr. RICHARD UNDERHILL, on Croton Point, will be offered for sale at auction in the month of June next.
HENRY WOOD, Administrator.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

Spring, 1872. LORD & TAYLOR. Spring, 1872.

We are now prepared to present for the inspection of our customers and the public generally, an unusually handsome and carefully-assorted stock of Spring Dry Goods, purchased in Europe for our house by our own buyers, which will be found to embrace all the novelties and attractions to be found in the European markets. We offer full lines in the following goods:

SILKS.—All the Evening Shades of Silks, embracing the newest and most fashionable tints. Cloth Colors, for street wear, including Olive Browns, London Smoke, Blondine, Mulberry, and other choice shades. Also, all the celebrated makes in Black Silks—Bonnet's, Ponson's and Guinet's. Also, the LORD & TAYLOR FAMILY SILK, an excellent article for general wear, is offered at $2, $2 50 and $2 75.

The "Dolly Varden" FOULARD SILKS, a decided novelty, from $1 25 to $2 per yard.

SHAWLS.—A superb assortment of Shawls, in which will be found Ottoman Shawls, (India stripes,) of the newest designs and colorings; Broche and Paisley, longs and squares, in very recherche designs. Ottoman Scarfs in great variety. Novelties in imitation of Camel's-Hair Shawls. Also, Striped Shawls and Wraps suitable for traveling purposes; Shetland Shawls in great variety, and Mourning Shawls in all the grades.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
SINGLE OR IN SUITES.
New and furnished to order, with all
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
Including use of
STEAM PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
on third, fourth and fifth floors. Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway. Prices moderate.
Apply to NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, on the premises.

TO LET, NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE **ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—SPACIOUS STORE,**
BASEMENT AND CELLAR, EXTENDING THROUGH TO MERCER-ST,
APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY,
NO. 22 PINE-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

CHEAP RENT.—$600 PER ANNUM.—TWO new stores and dwellings on Broad-st., Trenton, N. J.; finished with modern improvements, including gas, water and fixtures; the houses are three stories, brick, 22 by 46 feet, with cellar whole depth, and an extension of 35 feet; lot and garden 180 feet deep. Inquire of E. HALL, No. 346 4th-av., New-York.

STORAGE AND WHARF AND A STORE.—A 400 foot pier and three warehouses, with capacity for 100,000 bales cotton or other merchandise; also Broadway, corner 18th-st., two-story frame store or manufactory, 28x95 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO BOOK-PUBLISHERS, IMPORTers of china-ware, and light goods.—TO LEASE, the premises No. 656 Broadway, 30x130 feet, for a term of years; terms low. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door below Pine st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 85 Murray-st.; first-class business stand. For full particulars inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—STORES ON PARK-PLACE, BEtween Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT new store, No. 2 Bond-st.; also, lofts of same; well adapted to the jewelry business. A. S. HOPE, No. 31 Bond-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST. — STORE property.—The lot, with the four-story, substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE BUILDING NOS. 621 AND 623 West 42d-st., 50 by 98 feet, suitable for a manufactory; will be enlarged and altered if desired. Apply to P. W. TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 366 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN West Broadway and Church-st., four-story building, with store, covering entire lot. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—THE first-class store, 35 by 120, with large, light basement, No. 35 Mercer-st., corner of Grand-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 85 Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 30 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 95 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR to let, 75 John-st. Fixtures for sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

WARD & OGDEN'S
Extensive revised list of furnished houses to let in the most desirable localities now ready.
OFFICE BROADWAY, COR. 17TH-ST.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING UNFURnished houses: No. 15 West 28th-st.; rent $3,000.
No. 247 West 48th-st.; rent, $1,800;
No. 544 Greenwich st; rent, $1,200;
No. 50 McDougal-st.; rent, $1,200;
No. 157 West 19th-st.; rent, $800.
For permits apply to WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st st.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—TO LET, lease, or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, a country residence, containing eighteen rooms, carriage-house, &c., five minutes from depot and fronting on the Passaic River; suitable for boarding-house. Address OWNER, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 345 West 34th-st.; two staircases, twenty rooms, two baths; three water-closets, gas-fixtures; all improvements; in good order; parlor frescoed; location superior; rent $2,600. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—NO. 148 WEST 11TH-ST., SOUTH side, between 6th and 7th avs.; furnished with pier and mantel mirrors; will be put in good order for a good tenant. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—A FINE FARM OF 110 ACRES OF land, with excellent house and outbuildings, one and a half miles from Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, and two and a half miles from New-Rochelle, on the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

ADJOINING AND ON 5TH-AV.—SEVeral large strictly first-class dwellings, now occupied by the owners, to let, elegantly furnished, only to approved parties.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET, BOARDING HOUSE OR PRIVATE residence, at Great Neck, Long Island, 14½ miles by rail from 34th-st. ferry. Large house, overlooking the Sound. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON 33D-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 5th-av., a fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

$2,700 A YEAR FOR A FURNISHED house, upon a corner of Lexington-av., between 50th and 59th sts. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ADJOINING AND ON 5TH-AV.—SEVeral large strictly first-class dwellings, in perfect order, to rent only to private families.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—74TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., handsomest house up-town, at a very low figure, to a good tenant. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th-av.

TO LET—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS purposes, the house No. 29 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 216 Broadway.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 130 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, lots between 32d and 42d sts., 10th and 11th avs., New-York. Address A. L. VANDERBILT, Post-office Box No. 1,061 New-York.

Grand Exposition
At Retail.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will make their Grand Exposition of
Spring Novelties,
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, 27, 28, AND 29 FEBRUARY.
A visit from friends, customers, strangers and residents of neighboring cities is respectfully solicited.
THE BUILDING WILL BE LIGHTED
Each evening until 9 o'clock.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT B. CANTRELL and CHARLES A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 14th day of February, A. D 1872, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Robert B. Cantrell and Charles A. Chapin, of Tenafly, in the County of Bergen, in said district, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 3 Montgomery-street, Room No. 3, in Jersey City, N. J., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
f28-1aw2wM.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL W. ADAMS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John R. Baxter and Henry Henderson, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts under the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1872.
f19-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB ARONHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Aronheimer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1872.
f12-1aw3w-M* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. GIMBREDE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph N. Gimbrede, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1870.
JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
f26-1aw3wM* No. 82 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District Court of New-York.—In the matter of FREDRICK ORDERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate Fredrick Orderman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 1st day of November, 1871.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Assignee,
f12-1aw3w-M* No. 71 Barclay-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEPTIMUS E. SWIFT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Septimus E. Swift, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1872.
JAMES H. WOODS, Assignee,
f12-1aw3wM* No. 37 Pine-st., New-York City.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
OFFER
BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL,
THEIR CELEBRATED
Lackawanna Coal,
UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
YARDS—FOOT 3D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 938 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN, OPPOSITE 38TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

COAL—WHITE ASH, EGG, AT $5 PER TON, delivered; all other coals at reduced prices. Apply at No. 313 Bowery, No. 211 Greene-st., No. 479 Broome-st., and at wood office, foot of Leroy-st.
JACOB WEEKS.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNtain coal. Egg and furnace, $6; nut, $5 50; stove, $6 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened and delivered.
THOS. STOKES, corner 32d-st. and 10th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
1,000 pieces just opened in choice patterns,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL POINT, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, and French Laces,
At very low prices, before stock-taking.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD F. BROWN, as Trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of WILLIAM R. VAN VOORHIS, deceased, plaintiff, against HANNAH VAN WYCK, Rachel A. Rapalje, wife of Sylvanus Rapalje, Sylvanus Rapalje, Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, Maria L. Van Voorhis, in her individual character, and also as executrix of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elias W. Van Voorhis, Jr., in his individual character, and also as executor of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Barker Van Voorhis, Sarah A. Brintnall, (wife of John O. Brintnall,) Elias William Van Voorhis, Ella Van Voorhis, Margaret E. Adriance, in her individual character, and also as executrix of the last will and testament of Isaac Adriance, deceased, Adriana Bonney, in her individual character, and also as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, Eleanor Brown, wife of the plaintiff, Adriana R. Bonney, Benjamin West Bonney, Susan R. Bonney, Alfred Bonney, Jeromus R. Bonney, Elvira B. Bonney, Georgiana De Windt, (wife of Arthur De Windt,) Julia Davies, (wife of Henry E. Davies, Jr.,) and Egbert K. Van Beuren, Catherine M. Van Voorhis, wife of the said Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, the said Arthur De Windt and the said Henry E. Davies, Jr., defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in the above-entitled action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which complaint was filed on the 10th day of February, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York County Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb'y 10, 1872.
STEWART RAPALJE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.
f19-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JOHN M. STEINMETZ and Caroline his wife; Edwin A. Bradley, Joseph Leibman, Arnet Seaman, John H. Seaman, John Gaines, Henry Uthoff, Max Morganthaler, Mathias Duerr, Christopher Murray, George C. Currier, George Graf, Gouveneur Paulding, James N. Paulding, Gouveneur Kemble, Jr., Peter Kemble, Harrison H. Ferguson, Katharina Wernz, executrix of Jacob Wernz, deceased; John J. McCrum, and William Egan, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Henry Uthoff: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 48 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 28th December, 1871.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 48 Pine-st.
The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1872.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
ja29-1aw6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—WILLIAM SLOANE, John Sloane, Douglas Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell and Walter W. Law, plaintiffs, against H. I. KIMBALL, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan 6, 1872.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of February, 1872. OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
f5-1aw6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES WARDEN and JAMES A. MERRITT, plaintiffs, against B. F. PHILIPS and BURGWYN MAITLAND, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2,500,) with interest from the 16th day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 59 Wall-st.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1872.
STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
f19-1aw-6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against MANUEL BERDU and Eliza, his wife; Hector Courtois, August Hueg, August Engelhard, Theresa Koch and Louis Koch, her husband; Louise Altenbrand and Joseph Altenbrand, her husband; Mary E. McCluskey and John Wahrenberger and Christiana Wahrenberger, his wife; and John G. Stenerlein, Anton Geiser and the Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November, 1871.
FOSTER & THOMSON,
ja28-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE P. DRAKE, Louisa P. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Trowbridge, and John W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
f26-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LOST AND FOUND.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost, between 36th-st. and Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store, a GOLD WATCH with black chain, with a photograph of deceased mother in the case. Deliver the same to Libby's Hotel, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY last, from No. 314 West 38th-st., a GOAT; $5 reward will be paid to the person who will return the same.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PART OF AN ELIGIBLY-LOCATED PEW (No. 126) in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church to let. Apply to the sexton, or Post-office Box No. 1,903.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC	March 9, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC	March 23, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
PALMYRA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Mar. 23, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 21, at 2½ P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Mar. 6, at 2½ P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at 8½ A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Mar. 20, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Mar. 27, at 2½ P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	April 3, ———.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. —, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. J. B. BAKER, for Aspinwall, at noon WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment, Paving

11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI,

(which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.,
New-York.

W. B. Shattuck & Co.

BANKERS,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

THE UNION BANK HAS A CAPITAL OF £4,000,000 STERLING, AND DEPOSITS, OVER £15,000,000 STERLING.

As it is one of the oldest and strongest of the London Joint Stock Banks, Time Bills drawn upon it always discount at the lowest market rates, and its very large cash resources enable us to DRAW DEMAND on the most favorable terms.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS NEGOTIATED, in this country and in Europe. Our experience in placing such securities and our European connections give us ample facilities.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1872.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the Public Debt, due March 1, 1872, will be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1872, without rebate. THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

PROPOSALS FOR $425,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, new County Court-house, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $425,000 of Stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Dock Bonds, authorized by chapter 574, section 6, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $250,000.

Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, $175,000.

Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock and Bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 23, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued Interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses
AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
FULL PAID STOCK.

Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,902 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.
FEB. 19, 1872.

NEW-YORK AND MAHOPAC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, No. 69 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 13, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. ED. SAPORTAS,
President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 4th day of March, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, where all accounts and demands for and against such Corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared. BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

BANKERS, BILL BROKERS, AND the public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the note of GIFFORD, SHERMAN & INNIS, indorsed by John Osborn, Son & Co., dated Dec. 16, 1871, at three months, due March 19, for $8,923 36, the same being lost or stolen. Payment being stopped, it is of no use to any one but the owner.
THOMAS McMULLEN,
No. 44 Beaver-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at **PAR AND INTEREST** a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are new building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,279 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872.

Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1872.

A Dividend of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of the Ocean National Bank, on and after the 26th inst.
H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of Currency.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Feb. 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that the instalment of $50 per share on the scrip stock of this Company yet remaining unpaid be and the same is hereby called for and required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, in Hartford, on the 1st day of July, 1872.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on or after the 1st day of March, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1. By order. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1872, on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will be cashed, (less Government tax) by the undersigned on presentation at their office on and after that date.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1872. No. 25 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—TOWN OF FLUSHING FREE road bonds.—Coupons of above bonds due 1st of September, 1871, and 1st of March, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, corner of Rector-st. and Broadway, on and after March 1, 1872. E. A. LAWRENCE,
Supervisor.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

AT THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY piano ware-rooms, No. 211 4th-av.—First-class pianos for sale on easy installments, or cheap for cash; also for hire.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

NOTICE.—IF THE OWNER OF THE horse left with me Dec. 23 does not call within six days I will be obliged to sell him to pay expenses. WM. MICHELS, stables Nos. 211 and 213 East 47th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN PONIES, QUIET in single and double harness, and warranted sound. Can be seen at No. 33 Perry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROBINSON'S, 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Commodious rooms, richly furnished, in suites or singly; table as desired; the Grand Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New-York, will open for Summer season, May 1; rates moderate.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 27 WEST 28TH-st., two doors west of St. James' Theatre.—First-class English Chop House and Sample Room.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, from $5 per week. LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

TWO LARGE ELEGANT ROOMS, with all conveniences, very handsomely furnished, without board, to gentlemen; small private family; house and location first-class. No. 21 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.—One large, well-furnished room, well calculated for two or three, now vacant; terms moderate; references; no moving. No. 866 Broadway, near 17th-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 44 WEST. A few doors from Madison-square.—A large second story front room, newly papered and painted, in a small family, with good board; permanent parties desired.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

A DENTIST (OR PHYSICIAN) OF RE-sponsibility, can now secure, for May 1, a fine parlor floor, eligibly located, by addressing with real name, (to secure attention,) S. H., Box No. 2,256 Post-office.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., TWO DOORS FROM 42d-st., pleasant and cheerful location.—One or two rooms, with board; terms low; small family; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO BRIGHT, cheerful rooms, connecting, second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a quiet and refined home; references exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, without board, in a house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST. — ELEGANT suite of rooms; private table if desired; other well-furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

FIJUX HOTEL, NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place, corner of Neilson.—Large and small rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; moderate prices.

NO 70 IRVING-PLACE — SECOND floor, two pleasant rooms, en suite or singly; also, large hall room, first and third floors, with closet and fire; house, location and table first class.

ROOMS, OR BOARD AND ROOMS, can be had in an elegantly furnished house, near 5th-av. and 48th-st.; references exchanged. Address M. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO VERY finely furnished rooms on second floor, including piano, with first-class board, at moderate rates; also table board.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom on third floor, front, to rent, with board; also, large room fourth floor; first-class table; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING PLEASANT rooms in a well-furnished, first-class, retired house, with or without board, (private table if desired,) may apply at No. 308 East 13th-st.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also, accommodations for a few table boarders.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Handsomely-furnished extension on first floor, with dressing-room and exclusive bath attached, with board; reference.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—LARGE WELL-furnished rooms, with good board to families or single persons; table board, $4 50. 180 Bleecker-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, (OWNING house,) about going to Europe, would rent all or part, fully furnished. Apply at No. 107 West 41st-st.

NO. 29 WEST 4TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor floor to let to a party of gentlemen or private family; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms without board for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 117 EAST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, near Union-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—NEWLY-FUR-nished front rooms, just vacated, to let.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will be opened on or about the 1st of June under the direction of the undersigned. Four furnished cottages to let, with board in hotel. Persons desirous of engaging rooms will please address
EDWARD COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM. B. HUMPHREYS and THEODORE T. FREEMAN, under the firm name of HUMPHREYS & FREEMAN, was dissolved Feb. 19, 1872, by mutual consent. WM. B. HUMPHREYS paying all debts and collecting all moneys due the firm.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT the copartnership composed of MICHAEL MARRETT, JOHN MARRETT and JAMES H. REED, Jr., heretofore existing under the firm name of M. MARRETT & CO., was this 20th day of February, 1872, dissolved by limitation and agreement.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
JAN. 1, 1872.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1872.

THE FIRM OF SHACKELFORD & GUNTHER is this day dissolved. All outstanding claims on the firm will be liquidated in Paris by C. B. GUNTHER, No. 15 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, and all settlements must likewise be addressed to him.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. NILSSON.

Return to New-York of the brilliantly successful STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Last appearance of
MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
previous to her departure for Europe.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH beg to inform the public that their season of
ITALIAN OPERA
will commence on MONDAY, March 4, when will be presented the greatest operatic success of the season,
MIGNON.

Music by Ambroise Thomas.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON in her original creation of	MIGNON
Mlle. Marie Leon Duval	Filina
Mlle. Ferretti	Federico
Mons. V. Capoul	Guglielmo
Mons. M. Jamet	Lotario
Signor Lyall	Laerte
Signor Coletti	Giarno

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6,
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 8,
MARTHA.
SATURDAY, March 9, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND MATINEE.
FAUST.

Grand Chorus and Orchestra and Military Band, &c.
MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor

General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $3 and $4, according to location: Boxes, $20 and $25.

The sale of Boxes and seats for those who desire to subscribe for six or the entire series of operatic performances will commence TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Feb. 27, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music. The sale for any single night or matinée will commence on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. Steinway Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NILSSON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Subscribers wishing to retain their boxes and seats for the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
will apply at the stage-door to-morrow, (Monday,) from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE NAIAD QUEEN,
WITH ALL THE
ARTISTS AND FEATURES
OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
GRAND CONGRESS OF STAR DANSEUSES.

Last week of Miss KATE SANTLEY, Miss JENNY LEE.

Last week of the great MAJILTONS, the Goat, Clown Dog, the Infant Ballet, the Juvenile Athletes, the Spanish Minstrels, the Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Vail, the Great Ballet Troupe, and the Amazonian March.

ON SATURDAY, NAIAD QUEEN MATINEE.

On MONDAY, March 4, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and her London Burlesque Company will appear in
LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

SUPERIOR ATTRACTIONS.

THIS EVENING AT 8. } First appearance of the young actor, Mr. CHAS. T. PARSLOE, and his talented pupil, LITTLE SNIFFEN,

In a new romantic drama by Chas. E. Newton, of
OUT AT SEA.

New Scenery, Songs, Dances and Appointments.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. } The successful burlesque of POLL AND PARTNER JOE. Miss Pauline Markham, Belle Howitt, Rollin Howard, A. H. Sheldon, and full and efficient burlesque company.

Preceded by the exciting Melodrama of
MARY PRICE; OR, A SERVANT'S TRIALS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........MANAGER
THE GREAT SENSATION BURLESQUE,
BAD DICKEY.
THE WONDERFUL VENTRILOQUIST,
E. D. DAVIES,
AND IMMENSE STAR COMPANY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FIRST WEEK OF THE ROMANTIC FAIRY SPECTACLE AND PANTOMIMIC PAGEANT
OF
CINDERELLA;
OR,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,

which has been in active preparation for several months, and will be presented with
BRILLIANT MOUNTINGS AND SUPERB COSTUMES.

The characters will be sustained by a
TROUPE OF BEAUTIFUL
LILIPUTIAN ACTORS AND ACTRESSES, aided
by SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
forming an exquisite and fascinating
PICTURE OF ENCHANTMENT,
RADIANT WITH YOUTHFUL BEAUTY
AND JOYOUS INNOCENCE.
THE CHARMING SCENES
involved in the performance of this
CAPTIVATING ROMANCE
are admirably adapted to
DELIGHT THE EYE
and evoke enthusiastic commendation.

Previous to this gorgeous spectacle, a series of
SUPERB ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing for the first time this season,
MR. JULIAN KENT,
the great American Clown, and all the artists of
THE MAMMOTH COMPANY
OF
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS.

STEINWAY HALL.

The JUBILEE SINGERS' last Concert, with a most attractive programme of the Slave Songs, which, as sung by these ex-slaves, have awakened so general an enthusiasm.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at the Hall and at Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION,

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 26.
COOPER INSTITUTE, 10 CENTS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THE JUBILEE SINGERS' VOCAL CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
commencing at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the hall, and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give the EIGHTH EXHIBITION
AT COOPER INSTITUTE
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 26,
at which ladies and gentlemen will inhale the gas.

Tickets 10 cents, to cover expenses. Those who would gain admission should come early.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

POPULAR REFORM CONCERTS,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, Harlem Music Hall; MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, Central Baptist Church, cor. South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock; Societies applying, address, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION,

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB 26.
COOPER INSTITUTE, 10 CENTS.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MEL-VILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, COR-NER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

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AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

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NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CAR-MEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS in the evenings. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y. —Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, Latin, Greek and mathematics, in afternoons and evenings; terms moderate. Address LOUIS BAGOT, No. 221 West 47th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!
NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN
For a second
VETERAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, March 2.

N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M., the play to commence at 1½ P. M. precisely, in order to admit of an early termination of the performance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
Mozart's immortal opera, in three acts,
DON JUAN.
THE THREE PRIME DONNE,
FABBRI,
ROSETTI,
ELZER.

KARL FORMES, in his great part of...LEPORELLO
JACOB MULLER........as........DON JUAN
CARL BERNARD........as........DON OTTAVIO

AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.

The preparation of the gorgeous spectacle,
LALLA ROOKH,
is so far advanced that its production on MONDAY EVENING, March 11, has been decided upon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

TENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Last week of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Last six nights of
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH
as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as.....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER........as.....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN...as..............PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at ONE.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will, for the first time in New-York, assume the rôle of
CASSIUS,
in JULIUS CÆSAR.
MR. WM. CRESWICK
will also make his rentrée this season, appearing for a limited number of nights in the character of
BRUTUS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF DIVORCE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

MONDAY, March 11, BENEFIT OF Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

March 18, 200th and LAST NIGHT OF DIVORCE.

In preparation for elaborate production, the latest EXTRAORDINARY PARISIAN SENSATION.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S 218TH TIME!
Time Tells! Time Tells!
G. L. Fox's Famous Nursery
Legend, Humpty Dumpty,
Distances all Competitors.
SEE HIM ERE HE GOES!
Crowded Houses Nightly.
New Stars, Bright Sensations and
Frisky Fox's Frolicsome Fun.
884th time of Fox as Humpty Dumpty.
218th time of the Martens Cat Duet.
58th time of the Wilson Brothers,
Matchless "Triple Parterre."
First week of the accomplished Skaters,
Kynock and Smith, in a Novel Act.
Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2.
Secure your seats early.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way.

MARRIAGE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW-YORK.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
THEATRE CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

The Talented Artist.	The Beautiful Tragedienne,
MR. MACKAYE	MISS GRISWOLD
AS COL. GRAY.	AS MRS. BROOKS.

MARRIAGE. EVERY NIGHT. MARRIAGE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. MARRIAGE.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

FRENCH COMEDY.

Broadway, Union-sq., ROBINSON'S HALL, 18 East 16th-st., FEBRUARY 29th, at 8.
LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE,
COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
The original of WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN.

Miss ANNA CAVE in her original character.

Tickets at Hoffman House; W. Saussol 21 East 16th-st.; Schirmer, 701 Broadway; Rullman, 114 Broadway.

DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION,

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 26.
COOPER INSTITUTE, 10 CENTS.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, NO. 211 4th-av., furnishes competent organists, singers and teachers. MRS. SHROPSHIRE, Secretary.
H. SCHROEDER, President.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, 11½ A. M.

COURSE OF AFTERNOON LECTURES AT RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fourth lecture TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock, by Prof. T. E. BLAKELY. Subject—*Heat, Illustrated by Tyndall's Experiments*. Tickets at Putnam's, Sheldon's and the College. Proceeds for the benefit of the College.

"NOVELTY COURSE OF LECTURES." —GEORGE H. HEPWORTH on *Follies and Foibles* at Association Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock.

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A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AT HAINES BROS.,

NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,
a fine assortment of first-class Pianos on very reasonable terms.

A good second-hand, nearly new, very low for cash.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

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NOTICE.—Interest on deposits made now will be dated from March 1.

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Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

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Assets, $2,695,290 78. Surplus, $215,995 81.

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$10,000.—A GUARANTEED IN-come and ample security will be given to a desirable party with $5,000 or $10,000, as a partner in an established light manufacturing business in this City, possessing the monopoly in two very desirable and salable articles, besides doing a general manufacturing business in their line. None but principals, who are seeking a safe and remunerative investment for their money, and who apply with name and address, need Address Box No. 5,135 Post-office, New-York.

$30,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, the above amount to extend an already established manufacturing business; the best of references given and required; only principals dealt with. Address, for interview, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.